

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, March 11, 1909.

National Extravagance

THE ADDRESS delivered by the Hon. Samuel W. McCall before the Harvard Union on Tuesday night dealt very largely with the subject of national extravagance. Mr. McCall sees the tendency of Congress, like all the other governments of the world, to accumulate deficits which have to be met, either by an addition to the permanent debt, or by increased taxation. The tendency is to add them to the permanent debt, and so to avoid the unpopularity of the increased taxation which would be necessary in order to provide for their immediate liquidation. There may, of course, be occasions on which an increase of the permanent debt may appear a political necessity. Such an occasion no doubt occurred when France was called upon to pay the German war indemnity. But these occasions are rare, and the causes which produce them are quite distinct from those which provide opportunity for the ordinary extravagances of government. At the same time what resolute economy can do, even in exceptional circumstances, may be learned from the financial administration of Prussia during the seven years' war.

Nations are simply conglomerations of individuals. The same principles apply to their government which apply to the government of households. If financial extravagance results from the framing of their policy, it is because extravagant ideas are held by the framers of that policy, and the ideas of those framers reflect, in turn, the national mentality. And this is true, though superficially it may not appear to be, of an autocracy no less than of a democracy. It is really of very little use to blame an administration. All the art of the agent provocateur would not suffice to launch a pogrom if there was not an unreasoning aversion from Judaism in the Russian temperament. And so if extravagance exists, as anything more than a passing phase, in the administration of national finance of democracies, it is because of an absence of sobriety in the national character. The way to correct this is not so much to criticize the executive, though that, too, may be necessary, as to take every opportunity of permeating the national character, of which the executive is only the reflex, with a greater sobriety of thought. The enormous influence of the press, for instance, counteracts its own efforts if its exposure of mere financial extravagance is embedded in the midst of extravagant statements with respect to innumerable other subjects. Extravagance in the management of the national finances is fairly certain to secure reprobation, because ultimately the nation is compelled to pay the bill. But what all nations require to learn is this, that they pay for every form of mental extravagance just as inevitably as for extravagant financial control. That is the law of divine Principle, from which there is no escape. "So it will ever be," as Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 5 of Science and Health, "till we learn that there is no discount in the law of justice, and that we must pay 'the uttermost farthing.'"

PENNSYLVANIA'S senators have always been men who have loomed large in public affairs, and the latest gentleman of the Keystone State who will be given the privilege to don the toga laid aside by Secretary of State Philander Chase Knox is one for whom great things may easily be predicted. Comment upon George Tener Oliver of Pittsburg, who was the choice of the joint caucus of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania as Republican candidate for United States senator almost invariably begins with the statement that he is a multi-millionaire, but he is more than that. To begin with, he is a self-made man, a lawyer who gave up a lucrative practise to enter the iron and steel business where, after making a national reputation, he retired to become the publisher of several influential newspapers. He always has been a close student of economics and stands as a representative of the highest type of the business man in political life.

THE REPORT of the New York charter commission, which embraces a new charter for the metropolis, proposes some changes in the method of governing that city. These proposed changes have already met with serious opposition and as the measure shall be subjected to the closer examination of practical politicians they will undoubtedly meet with more. The vesting of practically absolute authority in the mayor, as a result of the abolition of the executive duties of the borough presidents and the abolition of the board of aldermen, will very likely be fought bitterly before the legislative committee which will have the charter bill in charge at Albany. Other provisions which are certain to arouse antagonism are those making it impossible for any city employee to hold an elective office or place under the city government, and depriving the board of education of separate existence.

The opposition lays particular stress upon the fact that the new charter is designed to lessen the powers of the borough presidents. This is called "depriving the boroughs of home rule." It is not a very sound objection to the new measure, but it will be a catchy one and easily made popular.

Approval of the provisions which are most objectionable to the opponents of the measure is pronounced, if not enthusiastic, in some quarters. Perhaps no better idea of the wide difference existing between the two most active elements in the public life of New York city could be given than by quoting Comptroller Metz and Borough President Coler.

Says the former: "It is the best charter ever written. It will take the city out of politics, and that will be a long step in the way of establishing this great corporation on the business basis it needs." And says the latter: "The proposed charter is a measure for misgovernment and is based on the fallacy that popular government in the municipalities of the United States has failed. It would wipe out Brooklyn. The charter would throw the government (of Brooklyn) into Manhattan. It makes confusion worse confounded—the throwing of an orderly government into chaos."

The opinions expressed by Comptroller Metz and President Coler are echoed by other well known public men. In fact, from present appearances, the road is much smoother for charter reform in Boston than it is in New York, for we have never been so wide apart as the New Yorkers are on the charter itself.

However, this struggle for better government is inevitable, and even though it may not be a pleasant one, it should be welcome, in New York as well as here.

The Italian Elections

THE GENERAL election in Italy is over, and though the final returns are delayed for the completion of the second ballots, it is clear that the result has not been too favorable to the policy of the late government. The evidence of this lies, quite apart from the actual returns, in the resignation of the foreign minister, Sig. Tittoni, and the rumored appointment in his place of the ambassador in London, the Marchese di San Giuliano. This means unmistakably the contemplated modification of Italy's foreign policy. Sig. Tittoni was the supporter of the triple alliance in its most extreme form. In his negotiations with the Austrian premier, Baron Aehrenthal, he had proved wax in the hands of that astute diplomatist, and, in the opinion of a large section of his countrymen, had sacrificed the national interests to those of the dual empire. His resignation, in these circumstances, is the manifestation of the fact that he recognizes that he has lost the confidence of the nation, while its acceptance by the premier, Sig. Giolitti, shows that what is known in Berlin and Vienna as Giolitti's policy of extratouren has won the day. By extratouren is implied a policy which regards the maintenance of the triple alliance, in a modified form, as perfectly reconcilable with an entente with the unofficial alliance of France, Russia and the United Kingdom.

The exact effect of this policy on the political situation in Europe is difficult to foresee. But there should be no question as to its tendency to relieve the friction in the Balkans. Every day nations are becoming more chary of offensive alliances, and their disappearance will not be without its effect on the peace of the world.

IN THE collision on Pollock Rip Slue yesterday morning between the steamer H. F. Dimock of the Metropolitan Steamship Company and the steamer Horatio Hall of the Maine Steamship Company, in which the latter was rammed and both vessels were disabled, wireless telegraphy again played an important part. Only one message could be sent out. This was despatched by the wireless operator, L. Dedrick, to Captain Noble, Pier 20, East river, New York, and was a brief announcement of the accident and an appeal for assistance. It was sufficient, however, for quickly the news of the disaster spread broadcast, and several vessels, including the revenue cutter Gresham, were searching for the Hall and Dimock. In this case the operator, Dedrick, was as prompt and as faithful as was Binns of the Republic, but his instrument failed him, so that he could neither send nor receive. If such a thing were needed, this case would emphasize the necessity of placing a full wireless equipment on every vessel plying these waters, and the throwing around it of further safeguards, that it might not be so easily put out of service in time of accident and emergency.

"MY, THE noises you have here!" one of the young women from Belmont College, Tennessee, who was in a party of half a hundred, visiting New York, is reported to have exclaimed. "Everybody seems to be in such a hurry," she continued. "Do you have to hurry so? And then no laws; that seems very strange. Do you all live in apartments? It has always been the dream of my life to visit New York, but I can't help feeling a little disappointed. Some of the tall buildings are simply awful."

The criticism of inexperience, of youth and of feminine gentleness puts its finger upon the ugly spots, one after another, and then apologizes for its unkindness.

Noise is one of the most brutal, cruel things about a city, especially a metropolis like New York. People reared within earshot of the roar of the elevated trains, the clang of the surface cars, the din of traffic, the rumble of presses, the whirl of machinery, have learned to speak under rather than over the noise, and whoever shall devise silencers for traffic and manufacturing will greatly aid in forwarding a day of harmonious living.

In the forging of a nation's progress upon the anvil of experience, humanity finds itself herded into communities where laws are unknown, where ten stories of shadowy rooms are called homes. There the rural dweller finds spindle piles of brick and mortar shooting skyward as the garden sprout in search of sun, the result of the forever cry of Room! Room! within a given space. It is the grind and the fury of living that impresses all and it is but small wonder that she who dwells "far from the madding crowd" should make haste come after noise in the order of criticism.

A city like New York seems to have its own rhythm; no one is aware that he is hurrying after living there for a time. Haste is the beat of the measure. To habitually move a little slower than the crowd would prove one of the simplest ways of finding rest in that great human argument, which every city is. "Can't they help it?" asked the college girl.

No, not the noise;

but the hurry—

Yes.

THE DIRECTORS of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company have decided that no dividend shall be paid this year. This is not because the company has not realized profits, for according to the despatch from Hamburg the gross profits for 1908 were \$4,000,000, compared with \$6,250,000 for 1907. Last year's dividend was 6 per cent. The reason given for the falling off in profits is a depression in emigration receipts. The company with characteristic prudence makes no rash statements as to what it intends doing with its \$4,000,000 profit, but in rivals of the mammoth Cunard liners may lie the secret. It is more than likely that the shareholders of the company would be ready to submit to a reinvestment of earnings, could they be made to realize that the only way to make money is to prepare for it by becoming the most efficient of ocean carriers, for the ocean-traveling public is a luxury-loving people, capricious and fickle of fancy, and it will always follow comfort, elegance and speed.

FORMER Superintendent of Schools Cooley of Chicago, who is now a resident of Boston, declines to be interviewed on educational matters there or here. Anybody in the least degree familiar with what Mr. Cooley has passed through during the last few years will not blame him for his reticence on this subject.

THE FACT that \$50,000,000 more will be put into New York subways should go some distance toward proving that the subway has come to stay.

Teachers Should Be Well Paid

THE CASE of the school teacher in Illinois, reported by the educational commission, who draws the magnificent stipend of thirty cents a day, is exceptional and extreme. Under a similar classification, no doubt, might be placed the cases of twenty-eight other school teachers in the same state who draw 60 cents a day. It might be freely admitted that the parts of Illinois in which this sort of "remuneration" for school teachers is possible are remote, and that correction will be prompt and adequate now that attention has been called to the matter. Illinois is a great and generous state, and that any of its servants should be employed on such disgraceful terms must be due mainly to negligence or ignorance on the part of local authorities.

But, nevertheless, the discovery of these cases will serve to accentuate the fact that teachers are not paid exorbitant salaries in Illinois or elsewhere. The Chicago Tribune, for example, says with regard to the commission's report on ungraded schools, "it is certainly not attractive to any one who would make a living by teaching." There are, it seems, 8478 women teachers in these schools who average but \$39.62 per month during the school year, while the men employed average but \$47.47 per month during the school year.

Despite the fact that this compensation is far below the average for intelligent and skilled labor in other pursuits, it is pointed out as a remarkable fact that the applications filed at teachers' agencies are very numerous. However, the law of supply and demand should not be applied strictly to the educational system of Illinois or to that of any other state of the Union. Those who have so largely in hand the training of the future men and women of the country should receive such remuneration as will enable them to live comfortably and respectably.

Our National Forest Lands

THE LAST Congress fell far short of doing all that the friends of forest reservation demanded, or all that the friends of reforestation desired, and to the reader of the newspapers, who is attracted as much by the defeats as by the successes achieved by measures in the national legislature, it would seem that with all our talk of conservation we are making little headway. The truth is, however, every year adds to the area of our forest reservations. Little by little this government is obtaining possession of great tracts of timber land which are becoming part of the new public domain.

The very close of President Roosevelt's administration was marked by the signing of proclamations creating additions to the national forests in Nevada, South Dakota, California, New Mexico and Arizona which aggregate no less than 4,980,736 acres. This brings the total area of national forest land up to 195,013,980 acres.

The national forests enlarged under these proclamations and the extent of the additions made are as follows: Lincoln national forest, New Mexico, 81,187 acres; Alamo national forest, New Mexico, 348,211 acres; Carson national forest, New Mexico, 399,000 acres; Apache national forest, Arizona, 483,000 acres; Sitgreaves national forest, Arizona, 21,280 acres; Zuni national forest, New Mexico, 670,981 acres; Tahoe national forest, California and Nevada, 388,470 acres; Mono national forest, Nevada and California, 689,580 acres; Sequoia national forest, California, 27,160 acres; Lassen national forest, California, 517,794 acres; Trinity national forest, California, 71,800 acres; Shasta national forest, California, 567,678 acres, and Plumas national forest, California, 52,895 acres.

This list is not only interesting but important as showing the progress which is being made toward the acquirement by the government, for the public, of natural forest lands. In the aggregate the total acreage, of course, is small compared with the national area, but this is hardly the way to look at it. The better way is to compare it with what we had ten years ago, or to take the ratio of annual gain and estimate where we will stand in this particular ten years hence, if we shall see to it that the good work is pressed forward.

IN A WORD, President Taft selected southern men for certain positions in his cabinet because it was the right thing to do. It was high time that the South was being represented in the White House councils, and Mr. Taft was wise enough to see this and to do what some of his predecessors thought of doing but did not.

THERE is a growing belief in Washington that a new census bill will be introduced and passed during the extra session, and one which will be far more acceptable to the nation than the measure passed by the last session and vetoed by President Roosevelt. Aside from every other consideration, it is now conceded the representatives and senators in antagonism to the recent administration made a tactical mistake when they insisted upon sending to the White House a census bill containing a provision obnoxious to the better sense of the American people, and one to which the executive could not consistently give his approval even though he were inclined to deal generously with his antagonists.

It is said that Representative Crumpacker of Indiana, chairman of the census committee of the last House, and author of the vetoed measure, will bring in the new bill and that it will have a clause providing for the selection of clerks by competitive examination, a recognition of the merit system. Under the proposed bill "special test examinations" are provided for, and it is understood that the procedure would be different from that ordinarily employed, in that the director of the census might, when the exigencies of the service required, give preference to eligibles immediately available, instead of selecting the appointees according to rating, as is otherwise provided.

This is purely a question of method. The method may be objectionable to the friends of civil service reform, but it will appeal to the people as a long step in advance of the provision in the old measure which practically ignored the merit system.

There can be no doubt that the measure will be framed to meet the approval of President Taft, whose views on civil service reform harmonize perfectly with those of his predecessor, and this, we take it, will be regarded as a sufficient safeguard by all supporters of the merit system.

A New and a Better Census Bill

The New Charter for New York City

NEW HAVEN CASES
NOT DROPPED, SAYS
FEDERAL ATTORNEY

Mr. French at Boston Today
Questions the Washington
Statement That the Trolley
Suit Will Be Abandoned.

THINKS IT DESIGN

Report Credited, However, at
the Local Office of the
Corporation, According to
Official.

U. S. Dist. Atty. Asa P. French today questioned the statement contained in a Washington despatch to the effect that the government is likely soon to abandon its proceedings against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in connection with the trolley mergers. District Attorney French has been officially engaged on the New England end of the government's investigation of the New Haven's operations and status for many months.

Mr. French said: "The rumor that the government is about to abandon its proceedings against the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has been current from time to time ever since the petition was filed, from what probable source and for what purpose it is not difficult to conjecture."

"I have no knowledge that any such conclusion has been reached or is contemplated by the department of justice, and have no reason to believe that there is the slightest foundation for it. Such a step would not be hastily taken and probably not without some conference with my office. It is not improbable that these reports are started by those who plan to profit by their possible effect upon the market."

Expected at the Capital
Charges Will Be Dropped

WASHINGTON—It is expected that within a short time the department of justice will abandon its proceedings for the dissolution of the alleged trust being maintained by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company on the ground of insufficiency of evidence.

A bill in equity was filed May 22, in the circuit court for the District of Massachusetts charging the New Haven road with "combining and attempting to combine under one common control, the various railroad and electric railway systems in New England, in violation of the Sherman act."

The inquiry conducted by the department of justice, preliminary to the filing of the papers attracted much attention in New England railroad and financial circles. Representations are known to have been made to Attorney-General Bonaparte and to President Roosevelt to move cautiously because of the injury that might be done.

Wade Ellis, assistant to the new attorney-general, is informing himself of the facts with a view of taking the matter up with his chief. He has consulted with John A. Kratz, special assistant attorney, who has had charge of the suit and who was private secretary to former Attorney-General Moody, now on the supreme bench.

Report Credited at Office
of the New Haven in Boston

At the Boston office of Vice-President Timothy E. Byrnes of the New York, New Haven & Hartford system today it was learned that Mr. Byrnes was not in the city. An official of the company, however, said: "While I have nothing at present to say of a definite nature in regard to the report I presume the Washington despatch described is correct."

COMPANY STANDS
ON LEGAL BASIS

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The discussion of differences between the Chicago, Great Western and the telegraphers in the employ of the company probably will close at a meeting today. Both sides have refused to discuss the "split trick." This feature of the controversy will not be settled at this conference.

The Chicago Great Western will stand firmly on its interpretation of the law, and, consequently, the entire question will revert once more to the annual convention of the Order of Railway Telegraphers which convenes next May.

WAGES ADVANCE
FOR SIX THOUSAND

PITTSBURGH—An average wage increase of about 2 per cent for more than 6000 workmen is announced here, after a meeting of the wage committees of certain mill owners and of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. This advance in wages will hold for the next 60 days, when there will be another readjustment.

Boston Needs Good Men,
Says Ex-Governor Hanly

"The need for good men now is not so much in heaven as in Boston. In Boston, just now, if a good man would wear a cross he might earn a crown. If your new charter means the only possibility for better government, or vice versa—and I do not say which, because I am not familiar enough with the situation—then you citizens of Boston have no right to remain silent, for the sins of omission are greater than those of commission."

From the speech of J. Frank Hanly, former Governor of Indiana, before the Boston City Club.

LOS ANGELES MEN
PROMISE FURTHER
WORK IN REFORM

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The reformers, elated with their success in forcing Mayor A. C. Harper back into private life, have announced that he is not in a position to fight the recall petitions which were filed and which, under the city charter compel another election, insist they will investigate others who they say have failed as office-holders.

Mayor Harper would add but little today to his announcement that he has withdrawn his name from the ballot in the coming election.

"While I have made mistakes," he said, "it has been indiscretions rather than a desire to do any wrong. During the two years I have been mayor I have never taken a dollar in graft and the city has never lost a dollar by me, either directly or indirectly. Why, when I was elected I had \$200,000 and today I am absolutely broke and I spent my money advancing the interests of my city."

The chief reason for Mayor Harper refusing to fight the recall matter was the exhibition of a picture of himself and Edward Kern, his commissioner of public works, with their companions snatched by agents of the reformers on a trip to San Francisco. Just who were in this picture does not appear and Mayor Harper, while insisting it did not in any way compromise him, stated that he was "too weary to attempt to make explanations that would be misunderstood."

A RESUME of the events leading up to the recall of Mayor Harper will be found on page 5 of today's Christian Science Monitor.

HOTELS IN MAINE
MAKE BOOKINGS

BATH, Me.—Every hotel keeper along the Maine coast is planning on the biggest summer's business he has ever had during the coming five months. They are already making their bookings for the summer hotels and cottages and when the actual business begins the middle of June or first of July it will be constant until the middle of September. Everything points to a successful summer and all the steamboat lines and the railroad companies are preparing for it.

CHARGE CARMACK JURY MONDAY. NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Judge Hart announced today that he will deliver his charge to the jury trying Col. Duncan B. Cooper, Robin Cooper and John D. Sharp next Monday morning.

MALDEN AND EVERETT OPPOSE
LOCATION OF THE ELEVATED

Large Representation Appears at the State House Today for the Hearing Given by the Railroad Commissioners on the Subject—Both Have Engaged Counsel.

The hearing room of the railroad commissioners at 20 Beacon street was packed today by citizens of Malden and Everett, who are attending one of the series of hearings on the opposition to the plans for the extending of the Boston elevated road structure through Everett to Malden.

Citizens and attorneys from both cities were present. Attorney Harvey Boutwell represented Malden in the opposition, while Attorney Brown of Everett led the opposition from that city.

According to Mr. Brown, Everett people favor the plans of the Elevated company up to the point where the new proposed structure crosses the tracks of the Boston & Maine railroad. From that point on they desire the elevated structure to be placed west of the tracks of

SHIP TO ECLIPSE
DREADNOUGHT

LONDON.—The Evening News says it understands that experiments with the Vickers Sons & Maxim Company's adaptation of internal combustion engines to large ships have proved so successful that the admiralty has decided upon the immediate construction of a new type of battleship outdistancing the Dreadnought type almost as far as the latter outdistanced its predecessors.

This Free Reading Room Is Fine Example for World

Institution Established at
Waltham, Mass., by Gen-
erosity of Arthur A. Cary
Is Still Branching Out.

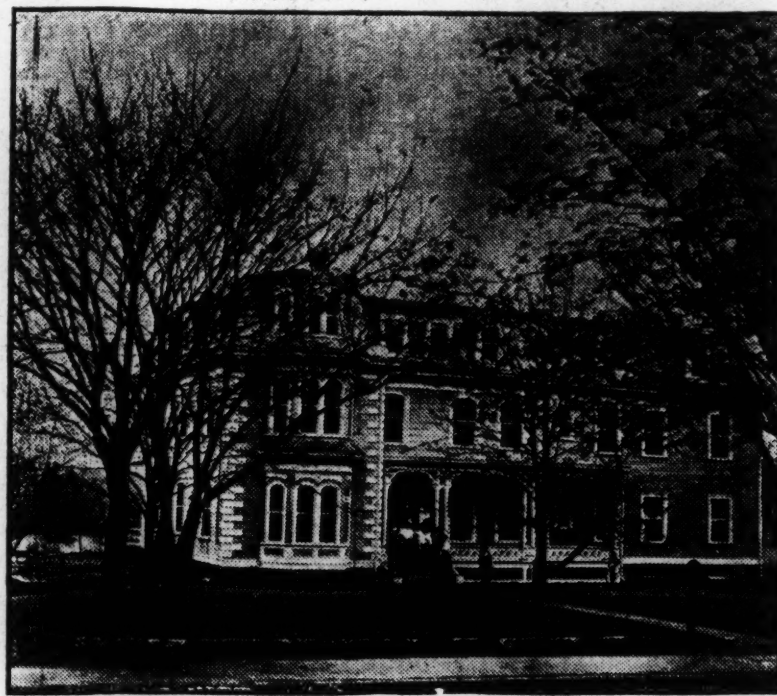
CHRISTIANITY IS AIM

WALTHAM, Mass.—The free reading room established four years ago through the generosity of Arthur A. Cary of this city, and which now embraces industrial and domestic classes, is fast becoming self-supporting, declares the founder today. This institution during the few years that it has been in existence has filled a long felt want in the lives of many of Waltham's people.

The idea of such an institution as the free reading room for Waltham first came to Mr. Cary as a result of his work in connection with the New Church Mission. It was a long cherished hope with him that the mission would branch out in such a way as to include some scheme similar to that undertaken by the free reading room, but realizing that the time was not ripe for steps to be taken by that institution, Mr. Cary determined to undertake establishing a work of this kind himself. The result was the opening of the free reading room on Dec. 31, 1905.

While it is Mr. Cary's purpose to have a religious tone mark the work of the institution, he has from the first sought to keep out any sectarian or partisan note. Two things which he desires to have this expression of Christianity give predominance to are unity in the form and freedom in the expression.

When the free reading room was opened the work was undertaken in the simplest form with a view to working into more diversified forms of expression. The departments of work then under-



HOME OF WALTHAM, MASS., "FREE READING ROOM."

Picture shows original building in which enterprise started and around which new structures for classes have been erected.

taken were the reading room, a small library and cooking classes, but from that small beginning has been evolved an institution that has become a popular resort for the boys and girls and a large number of adults.

The policy has been to let each year work needed changes and improvements, and these have been followed without stint, and without any consideration of the money involved, when their need was clearly demonstrated to the founder. With a view to meeting the demands of the broadening work, spacious buildings have been erected, each one planned with a view to being best adapted to the work. Besides the main or administration building, which contains the offices and consulting rooms, the reading room and the

class rooms, a gymnasium fully equipped with modern apparatus was erected in 1907, and opened on March 1 of that year, with classes for boys and girls, men and women, each being assigned special hours for their respective classes, and all under the direction of a competent instructor. The gymnasium is fully equipped.

Another building was erected in the spring of 1908, which contains on the first floor a large swimming pool, and over that is the assembly hall, and in the basement have been installed a complete heating and electric light plant. A steam pump for drawing water from the river is also installed in the basement, and by

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BOND ISSUE TALKED
TO MEET DEFICIT IN
NATION'S TREASURY

WASHINGTON NEWS SUMMARY.
Interstate commerce board finds for Milwaukee in grain rate case.
Attorney-general asks for data in rebate cases.
President Taft a director of the "Optimist" Club.

WASHINGTON—War taxes and an issue of bonds are promised developments in government finances.

Information comes from a high source that the treasury is in no better condition now than when President Cleveland was obliged to make a bond issue in order to meet the current expenses of the government.

The House ways and means committee has practically decided to add most of the war taxes of 1898 and some new ones to the tariff bill, and it seems doubtful whether the additional revenue provided will meet the tremendous needs of the government.

The proceeds of the new tariff will not be available for the immediate needs of the treasury and a supply of money must come from another source. It is asserted that claims against the government to the amount of \$50,000,000 have accumulated within the past two or three months, payment having been delayed on account of shortage in cash. Ex-Secretary Cortelyou is credited with having the possibility in mind during the last three months that bonds would have to be issued during his term of office.

There are two ways open to the administration to raise money without action by Congress. An existing law authorizes the issue of \$33,000,000 worth of Panama canal bonds. An act passed in 1898 to provide for war emergencies authorized the issue of certificates of in-

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

ELECTRIC LIGHT
AND AUTO MERGER

One of the features of the week in automobile circles is the merging of interests representing manufacturers of electric vehicles and electric light companies and which it is expected will greatly promote the use of electric vehicles.

The association which has been formed as a result of the merging of these interests has elected the following officers: President, Frank J. Stone; secretary, H. F. Sands, treasurer, L. R. Wallace, executive committee, Day Baker, Col. E. W. M. Bailey, S. G. Thompson, A. C. Gray, A. F. Neale, J. H. Neale, E. C. Manson, C. E. Davis and N. T. Wilcox.

Zeppelin Air-Ship Makes
Record High Flight Today

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN.—Count Zeppelin made a new record with his big airship today when he ascended 3000 feet and maneuvered his ship at that, the greatest height ever attained by steerable balloons.

URGES NEW FISCAL
YEAR FOR STATE

Chief Gettemy of Statistics
Bureau Urges Uniform
Date in Order to Facilitate
Business.

A uniform municipal year in the 321 towns of the state was advocated by Chief Charles F. Gettemy of the state bureau of statistics of labor before the committee on towns today. This department has the supervision of municipal accounts and is called upon to make a report that will be in the nature of a comparative statement of municipal finances.

This work is greatly handicapped by the fact that fiscal years vary all the way from the last of December to along in the following April. He advocated December 1 and claimed the opposition developed in the extensive correspondence he had with selectmen and town treasurers all over the state could be summed up in objecting to the trouble and inconvenience of changing over.

PRESIDENT T. L. LEWIS OF MINE
WORKERS ISSUES STATEMENT

Declares Today That Refusal to Deal With Miners as
Delegates of Organization Repudiates Previous Atti-
tude and Scorns Comm ent.

PHILADELPHIA—President Thomas L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, today issued the following statement:

"The representatives of the operators and the United Mine Workers of America for the anthracite districts, have met for the purpose of trying to agree upon a wage contract to govern the mine workers of the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania.

"During the deliberations it developed that the operators are unwilling to treat with miners' representatives as an organized body of men, and at the same time the operators claim they have no objections to the men being members of the United Mine Workers.

Two things are brought out very clearly in the position of the operators. In the first place, they say they have no objections to the anthracite mine workers belonging to the United Mine Workers, and yet they say they are unwilling to meet the representatives of the miners as representatives of the union. This position is so inconsistent that it needs no comment.

"The question naturally arises, if the anthracite operators refuse to sign an agreement with the representatives of the mine workers as such for the anthracite region, then any agreement made is binding only upon the men whose signatures are attached to the document.

"Any proposition agreed upon for the mine workers of the anthracite region to have the support of the United Mine Workers must be signed by representatives of the miners, as representing the

Wireless Amateurs Send
Fake Messages of Wreck

NEWPORT, R. I.—After an all-night search by revenue cutters and other boats for a vessel supposed to be in distress somewhere off the Newport coast, Capt. Mark Bristol, inspector at the torpedo station, declared today that the wireless help calls which sent relief ships scurrying in every direction were undoubtedly the work of amateur wireless experimenters.

The unwarranted messages sent out last night have impressed the authorities with the increasing necessity of taking some steps to curb the operation of the amateurs, whose experiments, it is declared, are hindering the wireless stations.

WELLESLEY SCHOOL
SUPERINTENDENT IS
ASKED TO RESIGN

The Wellesley school committee has notified Dr. Marshall L. Perrin, superintendent of the Wellesley schools, that after June his services will no longer be required, according to the town affairs committee. Dr. Perrin is the only superintendent of schools that the town has ever had. The reason given by the school committee is "that it desires a man who can devote his whole time to the work as superintendent, Dr. Perrin being professor at the Boston University.

The report of the town affairs committee devotes 31 pages to the school situation. The committee does not agree with the school committee, and says that it is not necessary for the superintendent to devote his whole time to this duty.

The chief part of the report is that of Gordon A. Southworth of Somerville, an expert, who was hired to investigate the school situation. Mr. Southworth says that the superintendent need not give his whole time to the duties.

Mr. Southworth criticizes the Shaw school on account of the sanitary conditions as well as the arrangement of the pupils. He disapproves of the old high school on account of the large assembly hall.

In the fall of 1908 the purchasing power was taken away from Dr. Perrin and his salary reduced \$300. Since May of last year he has attended only three meetings of the school committee and for the last eight months there has been no correspondence or conferences between the superintendent and the committee concerning the interests of the schools, says Mr. Southworth.

The cost per child in Wellesley for education in 1908 was \$51.25, which is \$5 more than the average for the past five years.

Mr. Southworth proposes two plans for additional accommodations; one is that two grammar school buildings be erected, and the other is that the Shaw building be abandoned and a union school be built on its site.

The town affairs committee recommends that a committee be appointed by the town to make further investigation as the town may direct, and take preliminary steps as to the installing of a sewerage system in the town.

BILL WOULD FORCE
ROAD TO PAY FOR
USING BIG BRIDGE

Alderman Brand Tells the
Committee City Should Be
Compensated by the Union
Freight Company.

PROJECT HELD UP

Attorney Says If the Measure
Passes the Expenses of
Future Changes Must Be
Paid to Boston.

STATE HOUSE NEWS SUMMARY.
Committee vote to report prohibition resolve a surprise.
Hear bill asking raise for civil service board.
Smoke abatement bill is presented.

A bill to compel the Union Freight Railway Company to compensate the city of Boston for the right to use the new Northern avenue bridge in reaching the Commonwealth docks in South Boston was advocated by Alderman Fred J. Brand of Boston before the state legislative committee on mercantile affairs today and opposed by the attorney for the company, who declared that to give the privilege would be eventually less costly for the city if at any time changes in the bridge were made.

The franchise was held up by the Boston city government and at the hearing today Mr. Brand admitted that he had a hand in having this brought about until such time as the Legislature could act in the matter.

He understood that the street railway company paid something in addition to the various forms of excise tax, etc., for location on the Cove street bridge. When the Summer street bridge was built the Elevated company was asked to supply electricity for power to operate the draw in return for a location. It declined to do so as it was not seeking a location. The city then paid something over \$5000 a year for three years for power. Finally the Elevated wanted a location and agreed to supply power for the draw and has done so ever since. He intimated that if the Union Freight Railway Company had made some suggestion that matter might have been arranged at an annual expense of some \$6000.

His bill would allow the city council to arrange terms and he wished the committee to amend it to make it apply to all cities as well as Boston.

The bill of Alderman Brand was opposed by Charles F. Choate, Jr., counsel for the Union Freight Railway Company, who said the company would have no permanent location on the bridge. It could be ordered off at any time. If the city was authorized to levy a special tax it would be in the nature of a contract giving a location for a definite period. If during that period the city made any changes to which the company would have to conform, the expense of these changes would fall upon the city.

Mayor Hibbard, represented by Corporation Counsel Thomas M. Babson, had a general bill allowing local authorities to fix charges on all privileges granted any public service corporation. It was opposed by ex-Attorney-General Albert E. Pillsbury for the gas companies and Edward K. Hall representing the telephone interests.

Hear Bill Asking Raise
for Civil Service Board

The committee on public service this morning took up the recommendations of the civil service commission in its report and for more salary for the civil service commission. There appeared Arthur Brooks, secretary of the Civil Service Association, Chairman Warren, Joseph C. Pelletier and members of the commission with Secretary Warren P. Dudley of the board. The bill for increase of salaries will give the chairman of the commission \$5000 a year and each of the commissioners \$4500. Hearings closed.

FOR FURTHER STATE HOUSE NEWS
SEE PAGE 4.CHARGE AUTOIST
RAN OVER U. S. FLAG

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—A warrant will be issued in this city for Paul LaCroix, the driver of the Renault car who ran through an American flag held across the highway by the police of this city, not stopping the machine which he was driving.

This announcement was made by Prosecutor Alexander F. Delaney today. LaCroix will be charged under section 1366 of the revised statutes, "as a person who publicly mutilates, tramples upon or otherwise defaces the United States flag. He may be fined under this statute not more than \$100 or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both."

RECEPTION FOR F. E. WARREN. NORTH ABINGTON, Mass.—Frank E. Warren of this town, division commander of the Massachusetts Sons of Veterans, will be tendered a reception in Franklin Hall Friday evening, March 19. State and nearby officials of the Grand Army, Woman's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans will be in attendance.

THIRD instalment of articles on the situation in the anthracite coal fields will be found on page 5 of today's Christian Science Monitor.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

Leading Events in Athletic World—Fourteen Cars Finish

ONE BOSTON TEAM TAKES FIELD FOR PRACTISE WORK

Regulars of Boston National League Squad Again Defeat Substitutes in Close Seven-Inning Match.

AMERICANS REST

HOT SPRINGS, Ark. — A radical change in the training plans of the Boston Americans has been decided upon by Manager Lake. On account of the poor condition of the grounds here, due to excessive rains, the squad will leave a week earlier than had been planned. Games have been scheduled with Memphis for March 20 and 21 and the team will not return here after these games, but will continue its practise at that place.

No game or practise was held Thursday. The grounds were in no shape for outdoor work and Lake refused to take any chances with his players until conditions improve. He now has 27 men in his squad and he is not in any hurry to release any of them. It is his intention to carry at least 25 of the men until well into the playing season.

AUGUSTA, Ga. — The regulars and substitutes of the Boston National League squad held another practise game Thursday and again the team captained by Catcher Graham won from that led by Ball. The score was 6 to 4. The game was a very good one considering the fact that the men have only been playing since Monday. Only four errors were made in all, and although the pitchers did not indulge much in curves, the players showed that they were able to hit swift balls in good style.

REGULARS.	AB	R	B	TS	PO	A	E
Starr, ss.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Stem, 1b.	2	2	2	2	8	0	0
Beck, cf.	2	2	1	3	2	0	0
Bowerman, 2b.	3	1	3	5	1	4	4
Ferguson, 3b.	3	0	1	1	3	1	0
Lindaman, lf.	3	0	1	2	4	1	0
Chappelle, rf.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graham, c.	2	0	0	0	2	3	0
Tuckey, p.	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.	23	6	8	13	21	10	0

SUBSTITUTES.	AB	R	B	TS	PO	A	E
Dahlen, 2b.	3	1	1	1	0	1	0
Thames, 3b.	3	1	2	2	1	1	0
Smith, c.	3	0	3	3	3	1	0
Donahue, lf.	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
McCarthy, rf.	3	0	1	1	2	2	0
White, cf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ball, 1b.	3	1	2	7	1	3	0
Boultes, ss. p.	3	0	2	2	1	0	2
Mattern, p. rf.	3	1	2	2	0	1	1
Totals.	27	4	12	13	18	11	4

Pennington, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

Two-base hits—Lindaman, Ball. Three-base hits—Beck, Bowerman. Sacrifice hit—Starr. Stolen bases—Bowerman. First base on balls—Off Tuckey, 1; off Chappelle, 2; off Mattern, 1; off Boultes, 1. Struck out—By Tuckey, 2; by Mattern, 1. Double play—Ferguson to Stem. Passed ball—Smith. Unlucky—Dovey and Castro.

MAY HELP TRAIN SCHOOL OARSMEN

Ex-Captain Richardson to Take Plan Before the Harvard Rowing Committee for Action.

Ex-Captain John Richardson, Jr., of the Harvard varsity crew and himself an old schoolboy oarsman, is trying to interest the Harvard rowing committee in assisting the school crews in their training.

In past years the Boston Athletic Association and Union Boat Club have done much for the sport. Richardson recently called a meeting of the head masters, or those schools directly interested in rowing at the Union Boat Club. Four schools were represented, Noble & Greenough, Roxbury Latin, Brookline High and English High. There were present also George B. Morison and George W. Beals, president and secretary, respectively, of the B. A. A., and Dr. Hugh Cabot of the Union Boat Club.

Recommendations were heard from the different representatives. These were noted, and Richardson will bring them up at a meeting of the Harvard rowing committee. The Interscholastic Rowing Association will, probably, meet next week and formulate its plans for the season, at which time it is expected Richardson will make his report of the action of the Harvard rowing committee.

BOWLERS HOLD BUSINESS MEET

PITTSBURG, Pa. — Delegates and alternates to the American Bowling Congress meet this afternoon to elect a successor to President August Herrmann of Cincinnati, who has announced that he will not be a candidate for reelection. It is also likely that the meeting place for the 1910 tournament will be named at this meeting. Although it is the consensus of opinion here today that if Herrmann is nominated he will not refuse to serve, a number of the delegates have begun work for Robert Bryson of Indianapolis as his successor.

Today is another full day of bowling for the contestants. The first squad took the alleys at 8 this morning and the last of the rolling for the day will not be over before midnight.

The leaders in the several events follow:

Individual—F. Bruggeman, Sioux City, 601; E. Peterson, Chicago, 672.

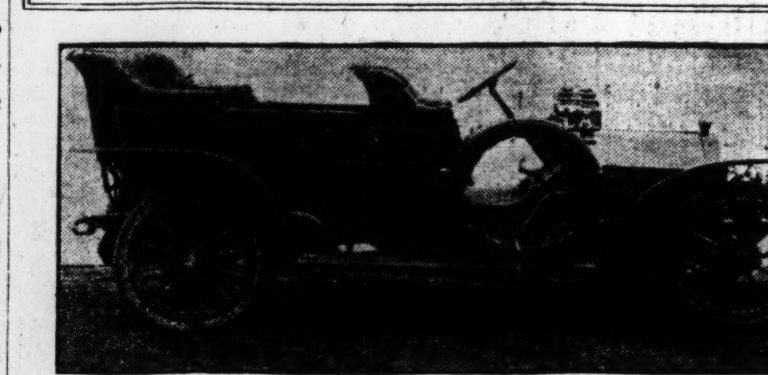
Two-men event—Erick-Novak, Toledo, 1201; Seibach-Collins, Columbus, 1102.

Five-men event—Lipmans, Chicago, 2962; Melrose, Chicago, 2836.

YALE WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIP. NEW HAVEN—The Yale Wrestling Association is holding its annual championship contests this week. The preliminary bouts were held Thursday and today, the finals coming this evening.

EAMES TO CAPTAIN YALE. NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Lawrence Eames of Providence, R. I., has been elected captain of the Yale basketball team for 1910.

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR



The four cylinder, 40 horse-power Palmer-Singer automobile will carry seven persons.

LASKER BACK TO SECOND PLACE

ST. PETERSBURG — The eighteenth round of the international chess masters' tournament was played in this city Thursday. Champion Lasker had a bye, while his rival, Rubinstein played against Salve. After a stubborn fight Rubinstein won, thus taking the lead by half a point over Lasker. The other results follow: Duras beat Burn, Schlechter defeated Snosko-Borowski, Fleischmann disposed of Tartakower in brilliant fashion, Bernstein defeated Mises and the games of Cohn-Vidmar and Freymann-Spielmann were drawn. The games between Dus-Chotimirski and Perlis and Teichmann and Speyer were adjourned in favor of Chotimirski and Teichmann respectively. These, together with the Salve-Cohn game, will be resumed today.

The following is the schedule for the final round:

Salve vs. Freymann, Tartakower vs. Rubinstein, Snosko-Borowski vs. Fleischmann, Speyer vs. Schlechter, Lasker vs. Teichmann, Perlis vs. Cohn, Burn vs. Dus-Chotimirski, Mises vs. Duras, Spielmann vs. Bernstein, Vidmar a bye.	STANDING OF FIRST TEN.	Won	Lost
Rubinstein	14	3	1
Lasker	13 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Spielmann	11	6	6
Duras	10	7	7
Bernstein	9 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Teichmann	9	7 1/2	7 1/2
Cohn	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Mises	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Perlis	8	8	8
Tartakower	8	8	8

NAVY TO PLAY PRINCETON TEAM

ANNAPOLIS, Ind. — The schedule of football games for the United States Naval Academy for next season has been announced.

Oct. 6, St. John's College; Oct. 9, Rutgers; Oct. 16, Villa Nova; Oct. 23, University of Virginia; Oct. 30, Princeton; Nov. 6, Washington and Jefferson; Nov. 13, open; Nov. 20, Davidson, North Carolina; Nov. 27, West Point.

Only three are given sweaters under the new rules, Atwood, Gordon and Knowlton. The second team was not granted an insignia.

ROSS MAKES NEW RECORD. PINEHURST, N. C. — Donald Ross, the professional golfer, gave a fine exhibition four-ball match with E. W. Alexander Thursday. Playing against his brother Alex and E. H. Stillman, Donald made a 70 on a new course, which will stand as a record for a while at least.

NEW ENGLAND BRIEFS. MILFORD, Mass. — The contract for building the clubhouse of the Magomicook Golf Club here has been awarded for \$3000.

PORTLAND, Me. — The corner-stone of the new federal courthouse was laid Thursday, in the presence of the federal officials in the city.

FITCHBURG, Mass. — The Woman's Club has arranged for a conference at the state normal school Saturday, with speakers on "Industrial and Moral Training in Schools."

DOVER, N. H. — The graduating class of the high school has practically decided to abandon the customary graduation reception and ball this year and to substitute a trip to Washington of 10 days' duration during the spring vacation.

CHICAGO — On evidence obtained by the United States bureau of immigration, District Attorney Sims has brought suit against the Meyercord Lithographing Company of this city to collect a possible penalty of \$11,000 for alleged violation of the alien contract labor law.

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FOURTEEN CARS FINISH RUN WITH PERFECT SCORES

Protests May Be Entered Against Seven of Those Finishing by Two of the Contestants.

TO DRAW FOR PRIZE

Fourteen of the twenty cars which started in the New York to Boston automobile run Thursday morning came through with their scores as follows:

Car Mora, W. W. Burke, driver; Renault, Paul Lacroix; Haynes, W. E. Shuttleworth; Acme, A. B. Corder; Matheson, A. D. Hall; Franklin, C. S. Carris; Kissel Kar, F. S. Dickinson; Stearns, Guy Vaughan; Knox, Albert Dennison; Zest, V. H. Pisan; Premier, Ray McNamara; Atlas, C. H. Beecher; Stearns, M. W. Batts; Matheson, C. S. Rothfuss; Cadillac, L. R. Burns; Cleveland, J. I. Miller; Cadillac, H. A. Street; Lozier, C. E. Force; Maxwell, C. W. Kelsey; Coates Goshen, D. MacRae.

The first cars reached the checking station on Huntington avenue at about 6 o'clock. They were W. W. Burke in a Mora, and Guy Vaughan in a Stearns.

Considering conditions the penalties were not many. The Lozier lost two points at Worcester. The Haynes lost six at Hartford and the Renault lost 16 at the same place. The Kisselkar lost 165, divided at different points, and the Atlas lost 200. The Coates Goshen lost 50 at Boston.

Except for mud the cars were all in fine shape when they arrived. No awarding of the prize has yet been made.

Protests have been entered by the Lozier and Renault cars and they are now being considered by Referee L. M. Bradley who is expected to render his decision before 7:30 this evening. Such cars as are then found to have perfect scores will draw for the Campbell trophy.

A number of matters of importance were transacted at the meeting of the American Automobile Association which was held at the show Thursday. L. R. Speare, president of the Bay State Automobile Association was named president of the American association to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Hotchkiss, who resigned.

The Colorado State Automobile Association, the South Dakota Motor & Vehicle Association and the Chattanooga Association were admitted to membership, adding some 100 new members. It was voted to accept the deed of gift of the Cobe trophy with the understanding that the race shall be open only to clubs belonging to the association. Stock cars will be the only ones eligible to race and in order to secure permanent possession it will be necessary to win two races.

Two new directors were elected, P. M. Milner of St. Louis and G. C. Diehl of Buffalo.

HOPPE AFTER NEW RECORD. KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Billiard enthusiasts are watching Willie Hoppe closely today expecting to see him make another world's record. He has broken two records within the past two days and is still playing in wonderful form.

At the completion of Thursday's play Hoppe had run two 800

DECLARES END OF MOTHS IS IN SIGHT

NEWTON—"Although an area of 2287 square miles in extent along the coast of Massachusetts from Newburyport to Cape Cod is infested with the gypsy and brown-tail moths, in Newton we now have them under control, and with the superior equipment at our disposal we hope to have them practically exterminated next fall," said Charles I. Bucknam, city forester of Newton, in an address on that subject before the Waban Village Improvement Association Thursday evening in Waban Hall. Continuing he said:

"Newton will spend this year in extermination work \$150,000; \$62,500 of this will be furnished by the city, \$25,000 to \$30,000 by the United States government, \$20,000 to \$25,000 by the state and the remainder will be received from private individuals, whose property is treated by the city's workmen. We now have nine crews at work containing 110 men and would use more if we could get capable ones. Our 'climbers,' those who climb the trees for the purpose of getting at the moth nests, come from Newton, Medford, Waltham, Arlington, Malden and other places and they have no easy job.

"We are putting burlap on the trees in sections where it is most needed and a band of 'tanglefoot' on most of the trees over the entire city; we will also spray them with arsenate of lead, using for that purpose four power sprayers of 10 horsepower, each capable of throwing a stream of poison 90 feet in the air.

"Though by doing extermination work for private individuals the city is losing money, still eventually that method will prove much the best, as under the present arrangement work is done in a uniform manner which if left to the citizen would probably be done in a more or less haphazard way."

TELLS WOMAN'S NEED FOR VOTE

"Woman is the complement of man and her proper place is the home, but women need to vote for the same reason that men need to vote," said Mrs. George F. Lowell, president of the Newton Equal Suffrage League, in an address delivered before the league Thursday evening at Newtonville on the question of "Why Women Need to Vote." Mrs. Lowell continued: "Woman is held responsible for the morals and education of her offspring, and she needs the vote to protect her home and children from the vicious influences in the country.

"Many of our laws are unjust to women and children, and in order to remedy this evil women should have a vote. For instance—a man, whether a father or not, can vote to license a drinking saloon in his town or city, where his children may be ruined, mentally and morally, but the mother is not allowed to express her opinion by vote. It is just to women, who are most affected from this cause."

"The law sends a man away for 90 days to some reformatory or prison because he has committed a misdemeanor. There the government provides him with shelter and food, while the wife must struggle to provide for his children during his imprisonment. We claim that this man should be compelled to work at hard labor for our government and the value of his labor be sent to his family. Women need the vote to regulate these conditions that so affect them, their children and their homes."

During the discussion that followed Mrs. Lowell's remarks a question was asked as to the effect upon men and women in Australia since women were granted a vote. Mrs. Harriet A. Edger said that the effect had been so good that the United States had adopted some of their reforms.

MRS. H. JACOBS HEADS CHAPTER

Deliverance Munroe Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, elected Mrs. Hale Jacobs of Malden regent of the chapter on Thursday. The other officials elected are: Vice-regent, Mrs. Francis Dana of Everett; secretary, Mrs. Sarah F. Sargent of Malden; treasurer, Mrs. Wilmot R. Evans of Everett; historian, Miss C. P. Parker of Melrose. The executive committee consists of Mrs. F. M. Goss and Mrs. George Emerson of Melrose, Mrs. G. W. Whitmore and Miss Mabel E. Beers of Everett, Mrs. G. H. Jackson, Mrs. George Kirschner and Mrs. William A. Jackson of Malden.

COLE CRITICIZES CHARTER DRAFT

"Lack of confidence that the people would not reelect at the end of two years a mayor who had properly administered the affairs is not creditable to the voters of Boston," declared John N. Cole, former speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, at the address of the proposed four-year term, in an address Thursday evening before 150 members of the Carter class at the East Boston Methodist Bethel, East Boston, on "Reminiscences of Service in the Legislature."

MELROSE TAXES SOAR THIS YEAR

Because of an increase of \$20,000 in the appropriations for running the departments of the city of Melrose, that city will this year face an increased tax rate. The increase will amount to over a dollar on each \$1000 valuation above the tax of last year.

Legislation at the State House

PROHIBITION REPORT GREAT SURPRISE AT STATE HOUSE TODAY

The subject of the most lively interest at the State House today is the report of the committee on constitutional amendments on the resolve to submit to the people the question of prohibiting by constitutional amendment the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors in this state.

It was supposed on the part of some that when the resolution comes up late this afternoon it would be referred directly to the committee on ways and means, but at the clerk's office this morning this rumor is denied. Legislation affecting state revenue is considered by the ways and means committee after it has been reported by the first committee handling it and before it really goes into the House calendar for debate.

While it is true that under the present law the state receives one fourth of the money paid all over the commonwealth for liquor licenses, it is ruled that it would be carrying the point too far to refer the matter now to the ways and means committee.

It is inferred that if the resolution goes through this year this course might be pursued when it comes before the Legislature for the second time, a year from now. The process of amending the state constitution is for two Legislatures in succession to adopt the proposed amendment and then for the people to vote on it the following fall. It will therefore, should it succeed in getting through the present Legislature, have to be considered again.

Elizabeth P. Gordon and others were the signers to a petition for this amendment, which was given a hearing on Feb. 24. It was regarded as the annual attempt by many, and so not considered any more seriously than in other years, the committee's report in its favor therefore is unexpected.

No attempt has been made to secure constitutional prohibition in this state since 1889, when a similar amendment was rejected by the people by a majority of almost 50,000.

Prohibition was carried for Massachusetts in 1852 and was voted down in 1868 by a majority of about 70,000. A license law was then in effect for one year. A prohibitive law (statutory and not constitutional prohibition) was passed in 1869 and remained until 1875. From 1875 to 1881 there was a general license law, with license commissions throughout the state. In 1881 came the local option law, which is now in force.

The committee on constitutional amendments is composed of Senators Mulligan of Natick (Senate chairman), Evans of Everett, and Butler of Boston, Representatives Brown of Medford (House chairman), Burnett of Melrose, Holman of Attleboro, Adams of Agawam, Priest of Haverhill, and Greenleaf, Hutton and Coogan of Boston. Senator Butler and Representative Hutton voted in the negative, with Representative Adams reserving the right to dissent.

John D. Long, president of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, declined to make a statement regarding the action of the committee until he knew more of the particulars. The W. C. T. U. people are glad of it, as expressed by its state treasurer, Mrs. Isabelle A. Morse. President Frank L. Young of the Massachusetts No-Licence Association, says he does not wish to speak for publication until he has learned more.

EDUCATION BOARD MEMBER OPPOSES COMMISSION PLAN

The committee on education completed a hearing this morning on the bill to consolidate the state board of education and the commission on industrial education. Albert E. Winship, a member of the board of education, was given an opportunity to oppose the bill. Mr. Winship's argument was largely a defence of the present board. He admitted that educational progress is of more importance than the wishes of any member of either board, but insisted that such an historic body as the Massachusetts board of education should not be abolished except after thorough study by a commission of experts.

He criticized the Merchants' Association and Chamber of Commerce for their advocacy of the referendum on the Boston charter bill and opposition to a delay of even a year on this proposition. He objected to the contentions that the board has accomplished nothing worth while in recent years; he declared that the first expert study of the schools of the leading states and cities of the union will soon be published, and that it will show by every test that Massachusetts is in advance of every other state, and the five leading cities of the country in educational matters are in Massachusetts.

The Rev. Edward Cummings favored the consolidation; he said Massachusetts is behind the other states and other countries, because industrial education has been neglected. Under the present system the schools of Massachusetts practice "the worst of both worlds," that of the children for the vocations of life, with the result that they are forced to leave the small towns, which they

BILL FOR POPULAR EXPRESSION UPON U. S. SENATORSHIP

Senator James F. Shaw was before the committee on election laws this morning in support of his bill to provide that for the purpose of affording members of the Legislature information as to the preference of party voters for candidates for United States senator, the names of candidates for the position of United States senator shall be printed upon the official ballots of the respective political parties.

At every state election next preceding the election of a United States senator by the Legislature of Massachusetts, according to this bill, there shall be placed on the ballot by the secretary of the commonwealth, the names of all the candidates for the office of United States senator that have been nominated, and the votes for each candidate shall be counted and returned in the same manner as the votes for other candidates for election to state office.

The bill also provides that secretary of the commonwealth shall transmit duplicate copies of the returns of such vote to the Legislature assembled at its next ensuing session, one of which shall be addressed to the Senate and the other to the House of Representatives. Immediately after the organization of such bodies the President and speaker shall open and lay the same before the separate houses when assembled to elect a United States senator, as now required by act of Congress. It shall be the duty of each presiding officer to announce the candidate for senator having the highest number of votes of each political party, and thereupon the Legislature shall proceed upon the election of a United States senator as required by the acts of Congress and the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the event of no nomination being made, it is further provided that any number of legal voters, but not less than 500, who are members of the same political party, may petition for the placing of the name of a candidate on the ballot, who shall be the candidate of their political party.

Senator Shaw's bill carries the referendum, to be submitted to the people at the next state election, on the acceptance or rejection of the act, should the bill be enacted by the Legislature.

OPPOSERS OF BILLS CONFUSED BY NEW HEARINGS TACTICS

Persons appearing before legislative committees at the State House this year in opposition to various bills have been encountering a maneuver which has left them in confusion every time it has been employed.

One of the long established rules under which the Legislature does business is that petitioner shall submit a copy of a bill carrying out the ideas which they wish the General Court to enact into law. These bills are printed in large numbers and are generally distributed by those interested to others likely to share their attitude on the proposed measure.

When the date of the hearing arrives the room will be full of people who are there to contend against the measure, some feature or other being specially objectionable to them.

The petitioner is heard first and he will announce that the printed bill is one that was hurriedly drawn up in order to get the matter into the Legislature. It is but a rough draft, and he would like to submit a new draft which carries out his ideas in better form.

The new draft is read. It has possibly eliminated some of the objectionable features or rearranged them in different order or with a somewhat different bearing upon other sections so that the opposition is confused or disarmed. They undertake to oppose the bill in its original draft, but at every point are met with the claim that it is different now.

Of course the proper course would be to ask for a postponement in order that the new draft may be printed and examined. The committees, however, are being urged by both presiding officers to refuse to grant postponements so that the inventors of this new idea in presenting a case are getting a decided advantage.

might uplift if they were properly educated.

Representative Barry asked if the speaker would not be content to establish a department of industrial education under the present board; Mr. Cummings wholly disagreed with this proposition.

Mrs. Lucy Page of Boston opposed the bill. She believed the education of children should be left to educators, and not turned over to business men, many of whom have not even a grammar school education.

Hannah T. Stenauer believed Massachusetts schools have reached a high plane under the state board of education and the system should not be disturbed. The hearing was closed.

DECISION FAVORS TOWN.
Judge Lowell, in the United States circuit court, has directed a verdict in favor of the town of Williamsburg, in the suit of Jehiel Vaughn, to recover \$15,000 for alleged breach of contract.

DIVIDES OVER BIG GIFT TO METHUEN

The fact that Edward F. Searles of Methuen has seen fit to give that town a present of some \$60,000, after the assessors there had successfully contended against the state tax commissioner over the question of raising the valuation of Mr. Searles' personal property from \$80,000 to \$100,000,000, is proving a disturbing element with some of the members of the committee on taxation.

At the time that Tax Commissioner William D. T. Trefry of Marblehead made his report to the Legislature he referred to it in a way that left the matter open for the committee to make any report it saw fit. The commissioner contended that the new law under which supervisors of assessors were provided and their duties defined gave him the power to instruct local assessors to increase valuations.

The attorney-general, however, has ruled that the language of the new law is not sufficiently clear to make it safe for the state to contest the matter in the courts. This state of things will be referred to the committee on taxation, which has the authority to report any change it thinks advisable.

It is while the matter is in this precarious stage that Mr. Searles announces his gift, and this new feature does not meet with the hearty approval of some of the members of the committee. The subject has not yet been assigned for a hearing, but when it is, an attempt will be made to have the Methuen assessors appear before the committee. They can only request their presence now, but it is possible for the House to vote to give the committee power to summons witnesses.

WEST POINTERS RECEIVE BIBLES

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Each of the 103 members of the graduating class of the United States military academy is the recipient of a Bible, the presentation being made by the Rev. Dr. Judson Swift, secretary of the American Tract Society, assisted by the Rev. Edward S. Travers, secretary of the academy, and the Rev. Dr. Edgar Whitaker Work, rector of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of New York City.

Two of the cadets receiving Bibles are Chinese admitted to West Point by special act of Congress, who have embraced Christianity since their enrolment at the academy.

HELPERS OF MARK TWIN WILL WED

REDDING, Conn.—That business and romance are not incompatible in the household of Samuel L. Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, was ascertained today when the announcement was made of the engagement of Miss Isabel V. Lyon, social secretary to the humorist, to Ralph Ashcroft, Mr. Clemens' business secretary.

The marriage will take place in the near future and will not interfere with their relative positions in the Twain household.

GRANGE PROGRAM OF VITAL TOPICS

LOWELL, Mass.—Pomona Grange meeting at Concord on Wednesday, March 24, is likely to be a very interesting meeting, as some subjects of vital importance to the members will be discussed by those competent to handle the questions from study and experience.

"What Is the Best Roofing for Farmers to Use on Houses and Large Barns?" will be one subject discussed, and reports from the members of the varieties of covering they have used will be interesting. "The Milk Question" will be discussed and E. O. Patch will be the principle speaker.

"Where Women Usually Waste in Housekeeping," with the speaker T. M. Barry, and "Where Men Usually Waste in Farming," the speaker to be Mrs. Clara E. Barry, will furnish instruction from "how others see us" and no doubt will give some very pleasing humor. "Three Years in Jamaica," by Mrs. Abel L. Stevens will prove interesting. "Emigration," discussed by Edward B. Calger, and readings by Mrs. Julia Hosmer, with music by Acton Grange members will fill out the meeting.

HARVARD CLUBS ELECT OFFICERS

The annual elections of the Harvard music clubs, held at Harvard University Thursday evening, resulted as follows: Freshman Banjo Club—President, L. D. Smith of Chicago; secretary, J. G. Gilbey of Watertown; leader, J. W. Bowen of Fall River.

University Banjo Club—President, C. H. Wolfe '10 of Pittsburgh; secretary, D. J. Witmer '10 of Winchester; leader, C. F. Massey '10 of Rochester, Minn.

The following men have been elected as members of the Glee Club: F. L. Foster '10, J. A. Paine '09, H. M. Pirnie '10, J. S. Reed '10, H. Rogers '10, R. V. White '09, P. Wyman '10.

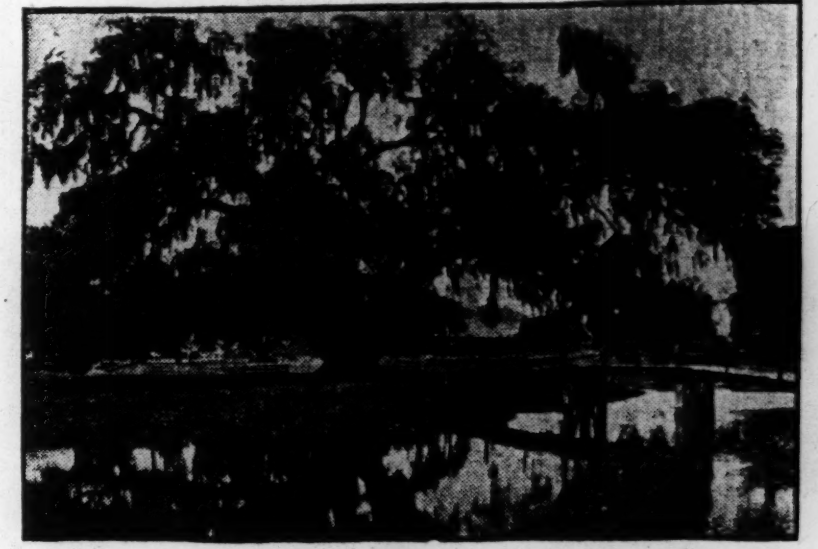
The Banjo Club has elected the following members: E. E. Bennett '10, J. S. Reed '10, S. S. Sheip '09, M. M. Warren '10, D. J. Witmer '10.

EX-GOVERNOR HANLY TO SPEAK.
LOWELL, Mass.—Ex-Gov. J. Frank Hanly of Indiana will speak at the Y. M. C. A. men's meeting at Hathaway's Theater next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. His topic will be "The Irrepressible Conflict."

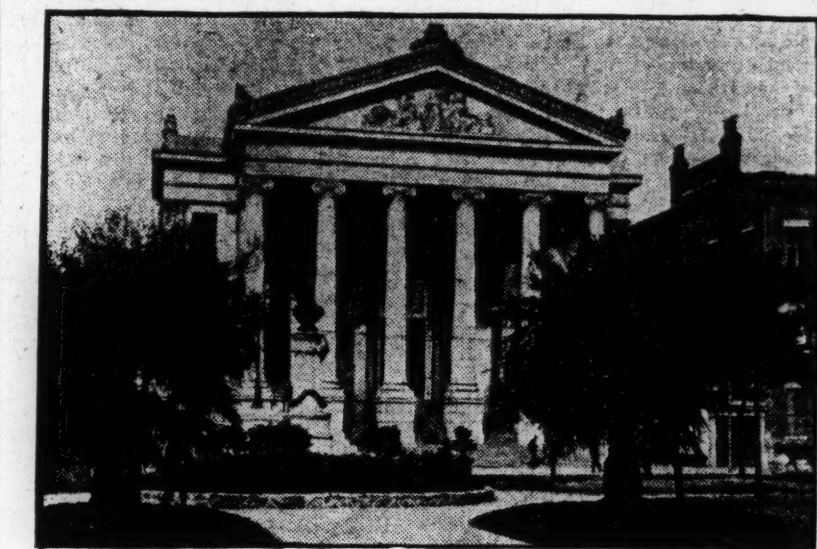
New Orleans to Be Beautified Metropolis

NEW ORLEANS—New Orleans today is one of the few cities in the United States without suburbs, a fact which is due largely to the marshy character of the terrain on which the city was built and which immediately surrounds it. With the influx of population which it is conceded is bound to come with the opening of the Panama canal, and which will begin some time previous to the opening of that waterway, there will be a demand for additional territory to domicile the new arrivals, who are expected to constitute an important portion of the permanent population of the city.

Already extensive preparations have been undertaken for furnishing accommodations for these expected arrivals. One local corporation has acquired over 3000 acres of land immediately adjoining the built up portion of the city, along the new basin canal and the Bayou St. John, and extending to Lake Ponchartrain. This land was surveyed and platted into city lots years ago, but has been allowed to lie idle until recent years, when the construction of the new



A CITY PARK IN NEW ORLEANS. The photograph represents a gigantic live oak overspreading a picturesque lagoon.



NEW ORLEANS CITY HALL.

It stands by itself among civic edifices and is much admired for its architectural beauties.

ROOSEVELT WILL PREVENT BEING FOLLOWED IN AFRICA

NEW YORK—The New York Herald today in a despatch from Oyster Bay, L. I., says:

While completing arrangements for his appearance at the farewell reception to Mrs. Roosevelt and himself at the town hall tonight, Theodore Roosevelt threw off the mantle of silence which he has worn persistently since his arrival at Sagamore Hill and talked about his African hunting trip.

Incidentally he discussed his Colorado trip, talked of his cowboy days in the West, expressed his hearty admiration for the sunshine which bathed the hill in a soft light and remarked that he did not care to discuss the Standard Oil rebate cases.

"I have just received a telegram from a press agency asking me if I would permit a representative to accompany me on my African trip," he said. "I shall not permit this in any circumstances and will do everything to prevent being followed. I cannot prevent the newspapers sending representatives on the steamship which will take me to Naples or on the vessel which will convey me to or near Nairobi, British East Africa, but after that I shall have something to say."

Mr. Roosevelt asked that all newspapers ask people to desist from writing letters or sending telegrams to him in the future.

"I have received no less than 3000 letters and telegrams since my arrival here a week ago. It is impossible to answer them all," he said.

The entire town is enthusiastic over the reception to Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt. Only residents of the town will be admitted to the Town Hall between 8:30 and 10:30 o'clock. The affair is in charge of a committee consisting of E. Morgan Griffin, cashier of the Oyster Bay Bank; the Rev. C. G. Russell, pastor of the Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Henry Homer Washburn, rector of Christ Church; Chester C. Painter, supervisor and chairman of the town board, and Frank McQueen, town clerk.

It was announced that Mr. Roosevelt had arranged for a family reunion at Sagamore Hill, at which Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson and other relatives will be present. The reunion is scheduled to take place next week.

HANLY SAYS BOSTON REQUIRES GOOD MEN OF HIGH PRINCIPLES

"Consecrated citizens are needed, not in heaven but in Boston. There is more need of good men in Boston than in heaven just now," said ex-Gov. J. Frank Hanly of Indiana, in speaking upon "The Patriotism of Peace" at the Boston City Club Thursday evening.

"The conflicts of this nation henceforth," said he, "are to be civil and not military, but they will be no less intense for all that," continued the speaker. "The need is not for more guns and battleships but for more statesmen and fewer politicians. A statesman considers what he can do for his country, a politician considers how he can do his country."

"I would not build one battleship less, but our defenses are in the hearts and civic concepts of a great people. Our every-day enemies do not strike at the fleet or the army. Three of these are greed, avarice and lust of gain uncon-

trolled. They are responsible for 75 per cent of the crimes in this land.

"In the last 10 years a great many financial institutions in this country have failed. So far as I know every one of them has failed because some man or men have forgotten that old commandment 'thou shalt not steal.'"

"I make no war on railroads, I know their value, but I know that they are public utilities. There must be a just charge for service rendered and equal service on equal terms. I make no war on corporations; I know their value, but in my own state and elsewhere, I make war on their attempt to administer the government of my country."

He ridiculed the idea of a war with Japan, and closed with a strong appeal to those who are responsible for legislation to realize the power they place in the hands of corporations by ill-advised grants of franchises.

LECTURE-RECITAL TO PROOFREADERS

Miss M. Katherine Hill of Randolph gave a lecture-recital, "Music Makers and Dreamers of Dreams," before the Boston Proofreaders Association in its room in Tremont Temple Thursday evening, her clever selections from the poets, setting forth their appreciation of the charms of nature in its "various moods and of human nature, it affording a delightful resume of the gems of English and American poetry."

Music was contributed by Miss Jessie L. Hawley of Brattleboro, Vt.

NEW MAINE BOAT IS NEARLY READY

BATH, Me.—Everything points to the completion of the new turbine steamship Belfast, a sister ship to the Camden, early this spring, so that she will be given her official speed trials about the 1st of May and will probably be ready for service on the route between Boston and Bangor early in the summer.

BELL AGAIN CHIEF OF STAFF.

WASHINGTON—Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, who ceased to be chief of staff on March 4, has been appointed to that position by President Taft. General Bell will serve until July, when Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood will succeed him.



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BOND ISSUE IS NOW TALKED TO MEET NATION'S DEFICIT

(Continued from Page One.)

debtedness carrying 3 per cent interest. The use of this privilege was not rendered necessary during the war. During the financial depression of 1907, however, a number of certificates were issued for a period of 60 days to tide over the emergency.

In its efforts to supply the government revenue, the ways and means committee has provided that about \$65,000,000 or \$70,000,000 be raised by special taxation and the balance needed will, it is expected, be provided by the customs revenue. Some of this revenue, however, will be slow in coming into the treasury. As the bill now stands, for instance, it provides a tax of four cents a pound on coffee, which is considered to be good for \$40,000,000 a year. It is understood, however, that a year or more must elapse before the treasury profits from this tax.

Other taxes to be levied by the bill as reported to the House are expected to be an increase of from \$25 to \$50 on licenses for retail liquor dealers, taxes on bank checks, property transfers, cigarettes and on inheritances. A rise of 50 cents per barrel may also be made on the tax on beer.

Iron ore is to be placed on the free list. The importations of ore in 1907 amounted to 511,000 tons on which the

government received a revenue of a little over \$200,000. This amount will be saved to the iron masters and the importations will be largely increased.

The lumber men seek better terms than the committee thus far has voted to give them. As it stands, the bill makes a tariff on rough lumber \$1 per 1000 feet, and leaves the Dingley rates on manufactures of wood. The Dingley rate on rough lumber was \$2 and the lumbermen are striving earnestly to get a rate of at least \$1.50.

There was no particular contest over wool, because it interests such a great number of farmers. The only changes that have been made have been to arrange the rates on different classes of wool, so as to make them uniform.

The meat trust and the stock men will depend upon the Senate to restore the tariff on hides, which has been removed by the House committee.

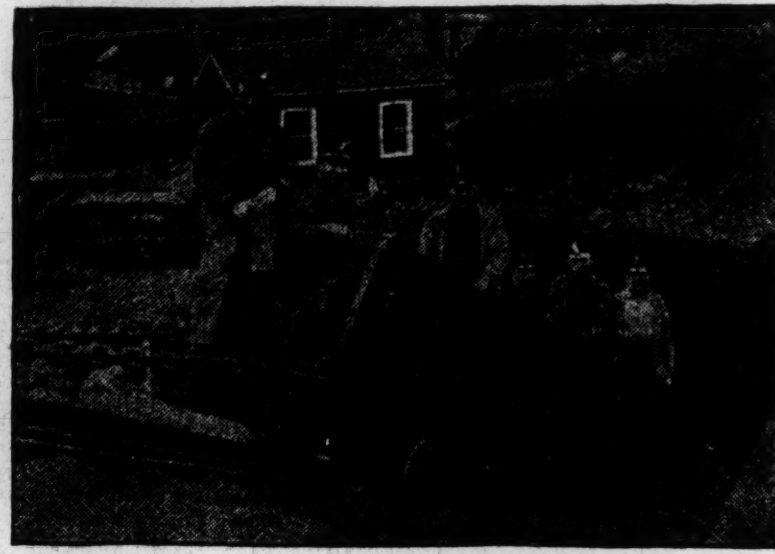
It is said that the bill will show an increase in the tariff on pottery that will be accomplished by either increasing the rate or by improving the method of getting the true valuation of imports. The tariff will be raised on window glass and reduced on plate glass. The rate on rails, it is stated, will be reduced from \$7 to \$3.50 and other steel products in proportion.

Pottsville Coal Shafts Are Deepest in America

POTTSVILLE, Pa.—The two shafts of the Pottsville colliery are 1596 feet deep, and are the deepest coal shafts yet sunk in the United States. They were sunk by the Reading Coal & Iron Company mining engineer, Col. Henry Pleasants, a man famous in the history of the civil war.

It was in the late 70s when President Franklin B. Gowen, who was casting about for some means to impress European capitalists with the vast resources and fertility of the coal field, conceived the plan, and Colonel Pleasants carried it into execution.

When the boring began it was expected to cut the mammoth vein at a depth of about 500 feet. In a neighboring tunnel this seam was cut at a distance of 700 feet. That some mistake was made in the location of these shafts is true, but that the skill of the civil



TYPICAL VIEWS AT POTTSVILLE.

The upper picture is a car about to enter a hillside shaft and the lower shows "breaker" boys at work.

engineers was only the result of folly is not true. Parties often inquire: "Why are these shafts not producing coal?" Simply because the time has not yet arrived for the company to mine from such a depth as long as it has other more productive seams nearer the surface.

Through all of the coal seams contained in the upper coal series, with the exception of the one known as the Sand Rock vein, the borings were sunk, cutting 12 seams of coal of various thickness in the descent.

What is known as the anticlinal axis was passed at the depth of 400 feet, and the synclinal axis struck the measures reversed. The Primrose and Big Diamond seams, with seven and 14 feet each of good coal, alone have made the mine productive, but the borings of the diamond drill stuck when the mammoth vein of 27 feet of good coal was reached, and the boring was discontinued.

No two mining critics have agreed as to where this colliery should have been located. Some say east, others west, and some north of its present position.

It has demonstrated for all time what a geological freak of nature may do in thrusting the synclinal and anticlinal axes, from their natural vertical positions into oblique measures, and that although the shafts may be located in the center of one of these basins on the surface, by the time they reach the bottom they may be several hundred feet away from the desired synclinal axis desired.

Expert engineers have said that the seven-foot vein alone is capable of producing 500 tons of coal a day. The four-foot vein also is in a good workable condition. This basin has not been disturbed, and when it is considered that in a distance of nearly eight miles in an air line there have been a continuous line of eight slopes running east and west, all working this coal field and these same red and white ash veins. In this whole distance the pitch does not vary five degrees. The crushing of the veins in this coal saddle was a freak of nature.

With the exhaustion of the shallow coal measures of the northern coal fields

the deeper mining of coal in the southern basin between Pottsville and Tamaqua must be resorted to. When the old abandoned collieries, as those adjoined in the Heckscherville valley are reopened, the day of the Pottsville shafts will arrive. They will be reopened and worked, and with such improved methods as will make of them the Eldorado of the southern field, and with other similar gigantic plants make of Pottsville the Newcastle (Eng.) of the coal mining industry of the anthracite coal fields.

The Heckscherville valley is the most picturesque of the southern coal fields of Schuylkill county, and lies about five miles beyond Pottsville. The broad mountain bounds it on the north, and Mine hill and Sharp mountains on the south. A vast body of coal lies undisturbed under its surface. In the early days, when the Forestville Improvement Company mined the valley, the operations were of a superficial character. The dip of the coal saddle is deeper on this side of Broad mountain than north of it, but the coal is there, even if the incline is more difficult. Its workable measures will be reached by the Reading company, who are prepared to make of the Pine Knot the most celebrated of its collieries when they need the coal.

The old collieries in the valley were the East Pine Knot, the West Pine Knot, Heckscherville, Thomaston, Mine Hill Gap, Glendower, Richardson, the West Glendower and Buck Run, with a new tunnel in Kalmia mountain, further west.

The veins are the Church, Billy, Daniels or Mammoth, the Skidmore, the Juggler and others, and more coal of easy access has been discovered within the last two years than ever.

Parties frequently inquire why the Reading company does not produce more coal. The answer to this query is that the company does not mine or ship more than the market justifies, it being the policy of the company, too, to mine properly that is of the least expense in yield.

"RECALL" CAMPAIGN INTEREST IN LOS ANGELES AT HIGH PITCH

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The campaign to recall Mayor Arthur C. Harper and to elect former County Supervisor George Alexander in his place was a contest between the Municipal League, comprising the most representative business and professional men in Los Angeles—the so-called "good citizenship" element—which is backing Mr. Alexander, and the element dominated by the political and railroad influence, and the men who support the liquor traffic and its allied institutions.

This is the first time in the history of any large American municipality that the recall has been instituted against a mayor considered unworthy of his office and false to his public trust. In Los Angeles the recall is a strong force for good government. It has proved effective in curbing city officials who misuse their power. In 1903 the people of Los Angeles, in forming a new charter, desired some provision embodied that would safeguard the city's interests against dishonest public officials. Unsatisfactory employees of a private business, they stated, might be discharged; but an unsatisfactory city official might by delay and intrigue remain in office. Los Angeles desired to be in such legal position that it could, if considered advisable, discharge an unworthy city official. So the people voted—5 to 1—to embody the recall provision in the charter of their city. It provides that if 25 per cent of the qualified voters of Los An-

geles petition the city council, that body shall fix a time, not less than 30 nor more than 40 days thereafter, for holding an election to determine whether or not the public servant under censure is to continue to represent them in office. At such an election the official under suspicion becomes a candidate to succeed himself. If he receives a majority of all the votes cast he remains in office. To an extent, he is vindicated. Should he not receive a majority of all the votes cast, he is "recalled," and the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes cast succeeds him to finish the term of office to which the discredited official was first elected.

Once before the recall was invoked in Los Angeles, and a city councilman, who had given dissatisfaction, was ousted, and another was elected to his place.

A number of important events led up to the decision of those people interested in the moral welfare of their city to institute recall proceedings against their mayor. The Express, an evening paper, and the Herald, a morning paper, have assiduously and consistently brought to the attention of their readers instances of immorality on the part of prominent city officials. Dozens of newspaper exposures of immorality and vice protected by city officials were followed by a grand jury's report, which, when it came from the grand jury room, consisted of a majority report and a minority report. The majority report was a combination of whitewash and incriminations, which was understood to be a compromise between two factions of the grand jury, one of which sought to indict and the other to whitewash. The report severely arraigned the mayor, chief of police, certain police commissioners and other city officials. The minority report mentioned Chief of Police Ed Kern, since appointed to the board of public works by Mayor Harper. The Herald and the Express printed daily exposures of how municipal officials had protected vice in the city.

During these exposures several citizens' meetings were held by members of the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Municipal League and the City Club, an influential body of business and professional men. The recall petition was started Jan. 26, and soon signed by over 10,000 qualified voters of Los Angeles. This petition was filed with the city council, and March 26 was set by that body as the date for the recall election.

REFORM ELEMENT LACKING IN CABINET, ASSERTS MR. BRYAN

LINCOLN, Neb.—Mr. Bryan is caustic in his criticism in today's Commoner of Mr. Taft's cabinet. He says:

"Does the President's cabinet strike you as a reform cabinet?"

"Secretary of State Knox, ex-attorney for the steel trust. After conference with Mr. Frick, he as attorney-general advises the killing of the only anti-trust bill passed by the House in recent years. Is he likely to encourage the President to attack the trusts?"

"Secretary of War Dickinson, attorney for the Illinois Central railroad, an ex-Democrat, drawn away from his party by his corporate connections."

"Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, ex-Democrat, who left the party when the party separated from Wall street."

"Attorney-General Wickersham, not known for any activity in connection with regulations for railroads or the prosecution of monopolies of a national character."

"When has a chief executive selected a more conservative cabinet? There are no reformers in it. The progressive element of the Republican party is as completely ignored as was the progressive element by Mr. Cleveland during his second administration. Will the result be the same?"

"Mr. Taft's secretary of commerce and labor, the official who will be in charge of the work of gathering information concerning the trusts, is Charles Nagel of St. Louis. Mr. Nagel was at the time of his selection for the cabinet attorney for the Standard Oil Company."

After quoting a newspaper prediction of some months ago as to Nagel's coming appointment Mr. Bryan continues:

"It is plain that all that was necessary to secure for this Standard Oil lawyer a place in Mr. Taft's cabinet was a dignified presentation of his name from the right quarters."

"Can it be possible that the Nagel appointment was one of the subjects under discussion when Messrs Taft and Rockefeller met in Georgia in January?"

FACTS ON MALDEN SCHOOL WANTED

Malden's commission, which built the addition to the Malden High School, will be called before the city government next week to answer many questions regarding the erection of the building. The city government is anxious to discover why a large amount of extra expense in the building of the High School was necessary and why the commission discarded material which it had on hand, both for the interior and exterior, instead of making use of it, as has been seen done by other city departments.

Hints by May Manton



6282 Girl's Box-Plaited Dress, 6 to 12 years.
The quantity of material required for the medium size (10 years) is 6 1/2 yards 24, 4 1/2 yards 32, or 4 yards 44 inches wide. 1 1/2 yards 32 inches wide for collar and belt.
The pattern 6282 is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age, and will be mailed on receipt of 10 cents. (If in haste send an additional 2-cent stamp for letter postage, which insures more prompt delivery.) Address

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MILWAUKEE WINS GRAIN RATE CASE

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission, in an opinion handed down Thursday afternoon by Commissioner Harlin, holds it to be unlawful for railroads to so adjust their rate schedules as to force commodities into a particular city or port.

The case was that of the chamber of commerce of Milwaukee against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads. The complaint charged that cheaper rates were given on grain from the West and Northwest to Chicago than to Milwaukee.

BACON IS FAVORED FOR PARIS POST

WASHINGTON—Friends of Robert Bacon, formerly secretary of state, confidently expect that he will be chosen to represent the United States as ambassador to France. It is said that the post has been offered to him by President Taft and that Mr. Bacon will accept.

Mr. Bacon speaks French fluently and would find his work more to his liking in a country where he thoroughly understands the language. Being a man of wealth and having been assistant secretary of state for several years, and thus experienced in diplomatic matters, he has for some time been prominent among the candidates for European missions.

Compromise Is Proposed by Insurgents Over Rules

WASHINGTON—The insurgent Republicans are reported to have proposed a compromise to President Taft on the matter of the House rules, which, if accepted, will insure harmony when the extra session of Congress meets.

According to the proposed compromise, the insurgents will be allowed a voice in the appointment of a special committee to consider the question of the revision of the rules, the committee to report in December. At the beginning of the extra session only the big committees, such as the ways and means, the committee on mileage and the committee on the census, which has to consider the census bill, will be appointed.

Mr. Cannon is to be re-elected speaker without Republican opposition.

Wickersham Asks for Data in All the Rebate Cases

WASHINGTON — Attorney-General Wickersham has directed the preparation of a statement of all cases being prosecuted under the Elkins act, particularly those against the Standard Oil Company. District Attorney Sims and Assistant Attorney Wickersham, who had charge of the Chicago rebate case, will have shortly for Washington to confer with the attorney-general.

It is understood that Mr. Wickersham intends to push all prosecutions in which he finds the evidence sufficient, but to order dismissed any cases where "it is improbable, on account of lack of proof."

Entire New Taft Cabinet Meets and Is Photographed

WASHINGTON—The first meeting of the entire new Taft cabinet was held today. Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson, of Tennessee, the last to take the oath of office, having been sworn in a few minutes before the meeting convened. In celebration of the event a flashlight photograph was taken of the cabinet seated around the long leather topped table, with the President in the seat of honor.

Torpedo Fleet Commander Is Made Chief of Bureau

WASHINGTON — Lieutenant Commander Hutch I. Cone, was today appointed chief of the bureau of steam engineering, of the navy department by Secretary Myer. He achieved a record as commander of the second torpedo flotilla on its voyage last year to the Pacific coast, in advance of the fleet and was appointed fleet engineer when the battleships left San Francisco for their trip across the Pacific.

Washington Briefs

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Carr of Boston were dinner guests at the White House Thursday night.

The President and Mrs. Taft will hold their first formal reception in the White House this afternoon to the diplomatic corps.

After a hard day's work at his desk, President Taft late Thursday mounted his riding horse "Sterrett" and spent nearly two hours in the saddle.

Assistant Secretary of State William Phillips and his mother, Mrs. John C. Phillips of Boston, entertained at dinner Thursday evening in honor of their house guest, Miss Palfrey.

Under the guidance of Mrs. William H. Taft and Miss Ann Morgan, daughter of J. P. Morgan, a meeting to discuss the welfare of working women will be held at the public library March 19.

For the first time since the Sampson-Schley controversy, when the administration favored the Sampson side, Admiral Schley Thursday called on the President of the United States. He said he called merely to pay his respects.

TAFT WOULD VETO "SPOILS" BILL

WASHINGTON—The desire of those members of Congress who want appointments to the census bureau based on the "spoils system" will not be realized. Roosevelt killed a bill containing that provision and Taft has let it be known that he will veto the bill if it is passed again and sent to him for signature.

HARDWARE MEN PLAN BUSY DAY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The delegates to the annual convention of the New England Hardware Dealers Association started today's routine with a visit to the extensive factory at Chicopee of the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Company. They assembled at 9 a. m. in Cooleys Hotel where they were met by representatives of the company who acted as hosts. Special cars traversed a circuitous route so as to give the delegates a glimpse of the city.

A buffet lunch was served at the factory. Scheduled to return to the convention hall at 1:30 p. m., the delegates will proceed to the election of officers for the ensuing year. After the election, questions pertaining to the hardware trade will be taken up, discussed and disposed of.

A reception will be given in the hotel parlors at 7 p. m., to President and Mrs. Samuel H. Thompson of Lowell. This will be followed at 7:30 p. m., by the annual banquet, which, to quote the announcement of the official program, "Won't be any hand-out either. Yea, the feast has been prepared with a lavish hand. Now good digestion wait on appetite and health on both."

PANAMA WORKERS IN SECRET UNION

LYNN, Mass.—A movement is afoot at Panama to solidly organize the engineers and steam apparatus men employed by the government on the canal, says Board of Public Works Commissioner Charles H. Baker of this city, who, in company with former Commissioner George C. Blakeley and Contractor Edward D. Dearborn of West Lynn, has just returned from a month's visit to the canal zone.

Commissioner Baker declares that the purpose of the combination is to so thoroughly unionize the men that they will be in a position to enforce demands for increased wages. There are about 3000 Americans eligible to membership in this new organization, which now has over 1000 on its list. Every possible effort is being made to keep the formation of the organization a secret, and it was only by accident that Mr. Baker learned of its existence.

COUPLE GIVEN RECEPTION.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway of Melrose gave a reception Thursday to Mr. and Mrs. Willis P. Shumway, who were married in New York on Feb. 10. There were present nearly 400 guests from Greater Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

SKIPPER OF HORATIO HALL QUITS BOSTON TO SUBMIT REPORT

Capt. Frank K. Jewell of the wrecked steamer Horatio Hall, with his two first officers and one seaman who stuck to the wreck with him, arrived in Boston early this morning on the tugboat John G. Chandler, in company with Supt. Robert J. Noble of the Maine Steamship Company, owners of the Hall, and the entire party left on the first morning train for the main offices of the company at New York. Up to the hour of their departure from Boston Captain Jewell had made no official report to Superintendent Noble and the latter stated the report would probably not be submitted to the company before Saturday at least.

The log of the Horatio Hall which will undoubtedly prove of the utmost importance in the official inquiry which will be made into the cause of the collision, and the endeavor which will be made to fix the responsibility of the collision, was saved by the officers of the Hall, and they took the log to New York with them.

Superintendent Noble, who joined Captain Jewell Thursday after he and his men had been taken off the wreck, stated it was unlikely that anything from the Hall could be saved except that part of her cargo which might not be damaged from the long soaking in the sea, and was washed ashore, but this he said of course would be an insignificant item. He stated that from the view he was able to get of the wreck he considered it quite likely that she would soon break up.

At the offices of the Metropolitan line General Manager George W. Apey today felt quite optimistic over the outlook for saving the freighter H. F. Dimock, which is ashore off Orleans, and stated the officials hoped to be able to tow her to this port within a few days. He stated no direct word had been received from her this forenoon, but he was informed that the revenue cutter Gresham and the small fleet of tugs were standing by her and were ready to attempt to get her off as soon as such action was deemed advisable.

The first attempt to rescue the stranded steamer H. F. Dimock, which is ashore off Orleans, will be made at high tide this afternoon by the fleet of wrecking tugs and the revenue cutter Gresham.

Should today's attempts to float the Dimock prove fruitless, the cargo will be jettisoned and she will then be floated and towed to Boston, her home port.

COUNCIL PASSES ON APPROPRIATION

After transferring \$50,000 from the park department to the paving division the common council Thursday evening passed the annual appropriation bill as it came from the joint committee, amounting to \$19,150,677. This exceeds the mayor's estimate by \$1,053,053.

After the aldermen pass the bill, the mayor can reduce it to his original figures. If he does the bill will then go back to the council, where if the mayor's vote is sustained it will remain at the mayor's figures, otherwise at the council's figures.

Councilman Harding secured the passage of an order requiring the street commissioners to submit to the council all the facts concerning the laying out and acceptance of Ipswich, Jersey, Peterboro and Queensbury streets in Back Bay.

Councilman Fitzgerald of Ward 14 introduced an amendment to the ordinances, prohibiting the use of school buildings for polling places on primary and election days.

TECH'S NEW HEAD IN BOSTON TODAY

Dr. Richard C. Maclaurin of Columbia University and president-elect of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, today is attending the meeting of the Technology executive committee of the corporation, to settle the date of his inauguration.

At tonight's meeting of the students of Technology Lieut. W. B. Tardy of the battleship Vermont will speak on the cruise of the fleet around the world.

YALE TO CLAIM TAFT FOR A DAY

NEW HAVEN—President Taft is to attend the March meeting of the Yale corporation of which he is a fellow, on Friday, March 19, and will be the guest of the alumni of New York city at a banquet that evening at the Waldorf. More than 1000 of the Yale alumni have already indicated their desire to attend.

STEAMER BURNS AT WHARF.

BALTIMORE, Md.—The steamer Lovepoint of the Maryland, Delaware & Virginia Railway Company was burned to the water's edge at the wharf at Love Point, Kent Island, early today. All the passengers had landed.

MISS BARRYMORE WEDS AT EASTER

Russell Griewold Colt, the fiance of Miss Ethel Barrymore, stated in an interview at the Bellevue that the wedding would occur at Easter.

"Miss Barrymore leaves the stage during that week, which gives us a honeymoon of seven days. The wedding will take place in New York and the honeymoon will be spent there."

When asked if he approved of Miss Barrymore continuing her career on the stage, he replied, "Yes, as far as I can say. I see no reason for a woman of ability giving up a career that she takes interest and pleasure in. However, I shall let that rest with Miss Barrymore."

WELLESLEY DEBT SHOWS DECREASE

The town report just issued declares the net debt of the town of Wellesley to be \$344,753. This is a decrease of \$15,000 from last year. The school committee recommends that a superintendent be employed to give all his time to the Wellesley scholars or that the grammar principals be given certain supervision of other schools.

May Manton Patterns

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THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

A DRESSING JACKET.

The simple dressing jacket is one that most women prefer and here is a model that is becoming and satisfactory to the wearer, yet which involves very little labor in the making. Dotted lawn trimmed with embroidered banding is the material shown in the illustration, but there are a great many washable ones and challis, cashmere and the simple Japanese silks are much used for jackets of the sort. Long sleeves make one of the later decrees of fashion, but many women cling to those of three quarter length, for the useful garments at least, and this jacket can be made in either way.

Material required for medium size. 4 3/4 yards 24, 3 yards 32, or 2 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 3 3/4 yards of banding.

The pattern can be had in 34 to 44 inches bust measure and can be obtained (No. 6244) at any May Mantion agency or will be mailed to any address on receipt of price (10c). Address 132-142 West 27th street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

SQUASH MUFFINS.

One cup squash, 1 cup milk, 2 cups flour, 1/2 cup sugar, 1 egg, 2 teaspoons cream tartar, 1 teaspoon soda, a little salt; bake 1/2 hour.

DATE COOKIES.

One cup sugar, 1 egg, 2-3 cup shortening, 1/2 cup milk or water, 1/2 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cream tartar, 1 large cup chopped dates 3/4 cups flour, a little salt; quick oven.

BAKED CABBAGE.

Cut in medium sized pieces one small or 1/2 large cabbage and soak one hour, then boil 10 minutes uncovered; drain and add a tablespoon butter; put in a baking dish and pour over it a cup of milk in which is a teaspoon flour, little salt and pepper; cover with a large cup of cracker or bread crumbs and bake a little over an hour.

IN THE SHOPS OF THOSE WHO ADVERTISE WITH US.

Ceasus bread is made of the best selected flour that can be obtained. The bread is as delicious and wholesome as can be obtained, and makes unexcelled toast.

The sale of last spring's left over coats and suits is still going on at Oak Hall, 95-105 Washington street. All the garments are in first class condition, and the great variety provides an excellent opportunity to fit out for the coming season.

C. F. Hovey & Co., 33 Summer street, again call attention to their carefully organized mail order department. Purchases to the amount of \$1 are delivered free throughout Massachusetts, and those amounting to \$5 are delivered free throughout New England where there is express. A complete collection of new and staple weaves and colors has been provided for this season in the dress goods department. Broadcloth is to be had in all the new shades of olive, tan, rose, wistaria, helio, chamois, catawba, pearl, violet, peacock, coral, taupe, blue, in 54-inch widths, at \$2 and \$2.50 per yard. There are new cotton wash goods in madras, fine printed percales, new bordered zephyrs and imported voiles. New shantings are on view. A particular value in the linen goods department is a French dress linen which has been marked from 75 cents a yard to 50 cents. This comes in eight shades, and is 47 inches wide. Very attractive black hosiery stockings are offered in ladies' hosiery.

Mr. W. H. Huyek is at the Hotel Bar-tol, Huntington avenue and Gainsboro

Theatrical Notes

Lindsay Morison has retired from the business management of the Boston Theater and has been succeeded by Mr. Al Levering, who for the past several years has been London representative of Charles Frohman. Mr. Morison's many Boston friends will be pleased to know that on Monday, the 22d inst., he assumes the business management of the Orpheum. This is the result of negotiations with Manager William Morris, although Mr. Morison had received a flattering offer from Charles Frohman and William Harris for next season. Mr. Morison will signalize his entire at the Orpheum by presenting to Boston theater-goers as one feature of his introductory program a sketch by Wilson Melrose & Company. Mr. Melrose, it will be remembered was for a long time the leading man of the stock company at the Boston Theater under the management of Mr. Morison.

"Disengaged," a farce by Henry James, was acted Thursday afternoon at the Hudson Theater, New York, by a special cast of excellent players. According to the New York Times the piece proved to be an amiable trifle, and mildly diverting. It has the author's polished style and his cryptic cleverness which is amusing in a novel sometimes, and disconcerting in a play always. On the whole, the afternoon was a pleasant one for those present.

LYNN, Mass.—The Cummings Stock Company, which has been the permanent attraction at Lynn Theater since last summer, will be disbanded next Saturday evening. Ralph E. Cummings, the manager, has an immediate engage-

street, representing the Western Land & Timber Company, Limited. He will give all inquirers information as to these wonderful lands and their possibilities as investments.

No straining or thickening is required when preparing soup from Dart's pea and bean flour. More than this, the prepared flour will make four or five times the amount of soup that can be made in the old way. There are five kinds, white bean, black turtle, green pea, yellow pea, and lentil. A trial package may be had for 20 cents postpaid of Dart's Cereal Company, 472 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

An excellent roast of sirloin beef is to be had at 20 cents a pound at the Manhattan Market, 592-612 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge. This is but one of the many good things offered in this excellent store. Free delivery is offered in the Back Bay, West Somerville, Allston, Brighton, Brookline, Watertown and Cambridge. An excellent telephone service is maintained for the benefit of customers.

The sectional bookcases of the Globe-Wernicke Company not only add beauty to the environment of a home, but also promote interest in good literature and encourage refinement. An illustrated catalog may be had from any of the company's branches.

Meyer, Jonasson & Company, Tremont and Boylston streets, announce the most important waist sale in the entire retail history of that firm. Through cooperation with four of New York's manufacturers of highest grade waists, customers are offered an opportunity to purchase a supply of new waists at the net cost to manufacture. These waists come in the best qualities of lawn and batistes, handsomely embroidered or lace trimmed. The prices range from 90 cents to \$3.95, and their regular price was \$1.50 to \$7.50. Every waist is guaranteed to be of the newest 1909 style, never before shown, and perfect in every particular.

Houston's "One-Process" wash dresses are one of the interesting items on the counters of the James A. Houston Company's store, corner Temple place and Washington street. These dresses are charming in effect and distinctive in style, and so well made that they can be worn indoors or out. The reason that these dresses can be sold at the low prices at which they are offered is that they are made by special machinery by a single process. An extra fine quality striped gingham gown, waist and skirt trimmed with mercerized border to match, yoke and collar of eyelet embroidery, latest full plaited skirt, and in colors of navy, light blue, pink and green, at the very low price of \$5.95.

Blanchard, King & Company, 250 Boylston street, call special attention to their English cravats. In quality, color, design and assortment they are the best ever shown by this firm. Prices range from \$1 to \$4.50. Particularly choice patterns of shirt fabrics in Scotch madras are shown in the men's custom department.

The Henry Siegel Company announces its semi-annual challenge sale, which has been known for many years as one of the greatest value giving events. The company invites comparison of their prices with those of others in all reliable grades of merchandise. Practically all of the merchandise offered consists of new spring goods at prices 10 to 50 per cent lower than the usual figures on goods of equal grade. Those requiring anything new for spring (and who does not?) should pay a visit to the Siegel store this week.

Ward's, 57-63 Franklin street, is one of the best places to procure engraved stationery for all occasions—weddings, dances, banquets, programs. The highest grade work is offered at reasonable prices.

NEW BANK LAWS FOR CALIFORNIA

Changes Which Become Effective After July First Affords Greater Protection to Depositors.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The changes in the banking laws of this state which will be in effect after July 1 will give much greater protection to depositors than the old laws.

A summary of the important changes follows: A new system of bank examination; a specified capital for any new bank; a provision of increase in capital in proportion to the increase in deposits; that real estate holdings shall not exceed the capital stock of the bank; that a bank doing a savings, trust and commercial business must do so under separate departments, and with distinct capital; each director must hold stock in the bank; the restriction of loans on real estate to a 10-year period; real estate loans to be secured by a first lien not to exceed 60 per cent of the market value of the property.

The present state bank commission will be replaced by a superintendent, who must be a banker; an assistant and an attorney.

The new law is directly due to the influence of the State Bankers' Association.

ment with the Theater Francaise and the Academy of Music in Montreal, Canada. Resident Manager Frank G. Harrison is organizing a new stock company to play Lynn Theater the remainder of the season. The new company will open on Monday, March 15.

LOUISIANA TO GET BIG OIL REFINERY

Standard's Subsidiary Company Buys Land Near Baton Rouge to Erect the Largest Plant in the South.

BATON ROUGE, La.—The Standard Oil Company has bought, through one of its subsidiary corporations, 216 acres of land just above this city, upon which to erect a large refinery and distributing plant. A pipe line will be brought down from Caddo and another across from Beaumont, and the finished products will be made ready here for final shipment to domestic and foreign points.

The direct purchasers of the land were Messrs. Towl and Leake, acting for the Prairie Oil Company of Oklahoma, a branch of the Standard; and they demanded immediate possession of the tract. It is stated that at least 1000 workmen, structural iron workers and brickmasons, will be required for a year in the process of building the plant, which will be one of the largest of the kind in the South.

HALF MOON SCENE TO BE REENACTED

CATSKILL, N. Y.—What is expected to be a feature of the coming Hudson-Fulton celebration at this point will be the reenacting of a scene that occurred 300 years ago, when the Half Moon with Henry Hudson on board came to anchor off the mouth of Catskill creek. The idea is advanced to have 100 members of the local tribe of Red Men in war paint and feathers and in canoes sail out from the shore and surround the 1909 Half Moon bearing gifts of pumpkins and other products of the shore.

Houston, Tex., Preparing for Panama Traffic

Deepening of Ship-Canal Channel and Betterment of Port Going Forward With Government Help.

RAILROADS EXPAND

HOUSTON, Tex.—A great inland harbor constitutes the port of Houston, which promises, with the completion of the Panama canal and the consequent utilization of the Gulf of Mexico as a great highway of shipping, to become one of the highly important cities of the gulf states. Houston's debut into the port class of cities is due to local enterprise and foresight, inasmuch as its

Musical Events in Boston

IN Steinert Hall Thursday afternoon the American String Quartet, Gertrude Marshall, first violin; Evelyn Street, second violin; Ethel Bankart, viola, and George Pray-Lasselle, violoncello, played the following program: Claude Debussy, quartet for two violins, viola and violoncello, op. 10; Handel, sonata for two violins and piano, op. 2; Robert Schumann, quintet for piano, two violins, viola and violoncello, op. 44. The pianist was Heinrich Gebhard.

The four young women who made their first public appearance with Debussy's quartet were entirely prepared for their work. It did not seem possible that they understood what an important thing they were undertaking, so cool were they, so sure that their work would please. Their concert was successful; their playing was without flaws and gave no occasion for either critics or indulgent friends to say that they did well for a beginning, but would doubtless do better after more practice. These players know from the start how to make their four instruments sound like one. They all think alike and they all act together. They have acquired an uncommonly good balance of tone. When the instruments sound in full chorus, they invariably blend well and when one of them has occasion to assert its individuality, it is given a fair chance to do so.

The majority of string quartets get a smooth and equal tone quality, if they ever get it, only by long-continued experiments and struggles. The American String Quartet seems to have come by it naturally. There is in Boston a better known company of four players who, after giving many public concerts, are only beginning to learn what these four know before their career is fairly begun. In the last two movements of Debussy's

quartet, there were riches of tone color that are not ordinarily associated with harmonies played on two violins, viola and violoncello. Debussy himself was not the explanation of the pleasant sounds, for they were heard just the same in the music of Schumann played later. Apparently Miss Marshall, Miss Street, Miss Bankart and Miss Pray-Lasselle, have discovered a secret which is hidden from the wise. And so they have; but their precious discovery is not altogether the fine thing which it appears. In devoting themselves to the production of nicely blended harmonies they have neglected something more important. Musical tone they have mastered, but they have mastered it at the expense of musical form. In their playing of the andantino and the finale of the quartet, all the structural beauty of the music was lost. Hints of the structure were given in the melodies that were constantly welling up from one instrument or another, but the general design according to which Debussy composed was not made clear. If it had been, and if at the same time the players had maintained their well-balanced tone, they would have to be recorded here as one of the most remarkable string quartets that have been heard in Boston this winter. Instead of that it will have to be said that while in secondary matters they did well, they failed on the whole to reach the composer's main purpose.

The sonata of Handel is one of those pieces written for harpsichord accompaniment which, unless Mr. Dolmetsch is at hand, can be performed today only with accompaniment of the piano. Mr. Gebhard did not attempt any harpsichord mimicry; he played with a full tone such as Handel himself would no

doubt have liked if in his day it had been obtainable. In the Schumann quintet Mr. Gebhard at times played as though he and his associates were a little orchestra and he was the leader. He gave full voice to his piano, and besides adding to the sonority of the other instruments he gave the music a little show of brilliancy.

Mr. Hammerstein has given the Flemish opera, "Princess d'Auberge," its first performance and the critics say much about it, but not much for it, except that it is a successful picture of carnival time in Brussels. Of the principal singers who took part, Miss Labia, the soprano, will appear in Boston in "Bohème;" Mme. Gerville Reache, the contralto, will appear in "Pelleas and Melisande" and in "Samson and Delilah;" Mr. Dufuranne, the baritone-bass, will appear in "Pelleas," "Juggler" and "Samson and Delilah."

The organ music at the vesper service of the First Church in Boston, Unitarian, Thursday afternoon, consisted of a pastorate by Zipoli, Mendelssohn's organ sonata in F minor, a ballade of Wolstenholme, and a short piece of program music called "On the Way to Damascus," from Malling's "Paulus."

Copies of the piano score of the "Elektra" of Richard Strauss are gradually being imported into this country. The arranger is Otto Singer, the publisher Adolph Furstner, Berlin. The full score of the opera is said to be available at \$250 a copy.

At the New England Conservatory of Music, in Recital Hall, there will be a pupils' recital on Saturday, March 13, at 1:15 p. m.

CANADA IS EAGER FOR ITS COLLEGE

Dominion Will Appoint a Board to Report on Site for the Proposed New University.

VICTORIA, B. C.—The choice of the site for the proposed university of British Columbia has caused a good deal of controversy, and to settle the question outside of rival interests and influences the government intends appointing a board of eastern men to make an independent report as to the most desirable location.

It will naturally be some time before the university can be opened to students, as it is the intention to have it equal in every respect to any institution of learning in Canada, and this calls for a large endowment fund. The government finds it will have to provide largely for this, and to that end is reserving large sections of crown lands, some 40,000 acres having already been set aside for that purpose.

WANT U. S. NAVAL BASE IN ALGIERS

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Representatives from all the city's exchanges met at the board of trade for the purpose of making an organized effort to insure the maintenance of the United States naval station at Algiers. To this end the aid of the entire Mississippi valley will be enlisted, and data will be secured to prove the advantages of this port over all the other ports and harbors in the South.

An executive committee was appointed to present plans to the national government for making this port a fortified naval base and for maintaining a larger garrison at Fort St. Philip.

Dart's Pea and Bean Flour For Soup



FIVE—5—KINDS
White Bean, Black Turtle, Green Pea, Yellow Pea, Lentil

This flour will make 4 to 5 times the amount of soup than the beans in their natural state.

No straining or thickening required, whereas by the old method the Peas or Beans are soaked for several hours and require boiling from three to four hours, then pressed through a colander and thickened.

Our products are made by a secret process and all moisture and impurities removed. Will not become musty or sour, and retain their freshness in every climate.

Is also used to thicken gravies, stews or chowders and will make four to five times more Soup than Peas or Beans of same quantity. These goods are absolutely pure and true to name.

Trial package 20 cents postpaid with full directions and receipts.

DART'S SOUP BOY
DART'S CEREAL CO., 472 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

ANNOUNCEMENT!

Mr. E. J. Cort

For several years with Jordan Marsh Co. will be glad to see his friends and former customers at his new place of business

A Shop for Men *Richmonds* 388 Washington Street

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Instruments
And RECORDS. Buy Direct from
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143-155 So. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Mail orders solicited, send for catalogue

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HINKLEY & WOODS,
INSURANCE
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GLARY AND EVERY
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AT LOWEST RATES.
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ASK THE REASON IF INTERESTED
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Broker for the Assured.
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INCREASED
WATER BILLS
NEW SOURCES FOUND AND DEVELOPED IN CITY OR COUNTRY
Alfred Fischer, Specialist in Hydro-Geology
AMERICAN HYDROSCOPE CO.
41 Broadway, New York.

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It is quite as important to insure your valuables against burglary, larceny and theft as it is to insure against fire.
Call, write or telephone
NATHAN H. WEIL
1511-1513 Third Avenue, Yorkville Bld'g.
NEW YORK CITY

ALEXANDRA
Abdominal Reducing Corset
83 Corsets for \$2
PALMER'S, 37 Temple Pl.
(Over Whitney's)
TAKE ELEVATOR.

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WINTER SPORTS
AT
The Weldon
GREENFIELD, MASS.
A metropolitan hotel in a beautiful New England town. Absolutely fireproof. Glass enclosed sun parlor. Strictly temperance. Special low week-end rates, including railroad fare and board. For illustrated booklet apply to A. W. WEEKS, Manager, Greenfield, or GEO. E. MARSTERS, 298 Washington Street, Boston.

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BEACON HILL BEACON ST.
Boston, Massachusetts.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Easily reached by surface cars or carriages from Back Bay station; elevated trains from North or South station and steamship landings connect with Subway cars running direct to Park street, only one minute's walk to hotel. Porters will meet guests at all stations or steamships, if desired.

Hotel Narragansett
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New York City
96TH SUBWAY EXPRESS STATION
American and European Plans
J. CARL TUCKER, Manager

Copley Square Hotel
Huntington Avenue, Exeter and Blagden Streets, BOSTON.
Containing 350 rooms—200 with private baths.
AMOS H. WHIFFLE, Owner and Prop.

Fitzwilliam Tavern
FITZWILLIAM, N. H.
Near Mt. Monadnock, 1200 ft. elevation, accommodations for permanent guests; steam heat; bracing air; beautiful drives; team for lease; four trains daily from Boston.

ELECTION HELD AT PRESS CLUB

The Boston Press Club, at the annual meeting held at the club rooms, 3 Beacon street, Thursday evening, elected the following officers.

President, John Buchanan, Globe; vice-president, Henry L. Hoey, American; secretary, Clifton Loring; treasurer, James D. Hooley; financial secretary, E. J. Carpenter; directors, J. Frank Davis, Traveler, A. H. French, Journal, M. E. Hennessy, Globe, Howard G. Reynolds, Post, F. L. Welt, Transcript; membership committee, Walter E. Adams, Frank R. Hutchins, Daniel T. O'Connell, B. A. Smalley, B. Frank Wood.

GIRL SINGERS WIN HONOR.

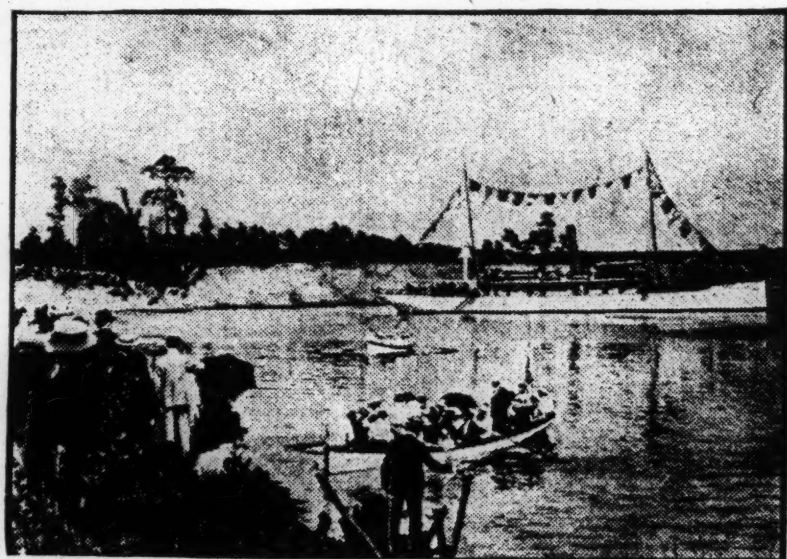
NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Among the honors of the Smith Glee Club concert this week were those won by Miss Katherine Sewall, '09, and Miss Margaret Hatfield, '09. Their songs, Miss Sewall's "Wynken, Blynken and Nod," and Miss Hatfield's "Robin Hood," were chosen in the prize competition open to all the students, for a place on the concert program.

ESTATE OF JOHN B. MORAN.

The late district attorney John B. Moran left an estate valued at \$12,000, but made no will. The probate court has granted letters of administration to Alonzo D. Moran, his brother. Three brothers and a sister are the heirs.

MONEY FOR NAVAL STATION IS VOTED

NEWPORT, R. I.—The passage of the naval appropriation bill, including items to the amount of \$209,500 for the naval torpedo station here, is very gratifying to the officers of the station because it will allow the enlargement of this important government branch. It will provide the new torpedo factory with \$100,000 worth of new machinery, a new brass foundry, a new water main, a complete new sewerage and drainage system, and an enormous new coal shed. In addition \$8800 is allowed for the repair of wharves and \$6400 for the repair of the sea wall.



SCENES ALONG TEXAS' IMPROVED INLAND WATERWAY.

Upper picture shows excursionists returning from aboard the U. S. S. Windom. Lower picture shows the Zealand, Commodore Rice's yacht, passing through the cut-off at Harrisburg, Tex.

RATES

One insertion, 12 cents a line,
three or more insertions, 10 cents
a line.

Classified Advertisements

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Your advertisement to 4380
Back Bay, or, if preferred, a rep-
resentative will call on you to dis-
cuss advertising

Advertisers may have answers sent in care of the New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave.

REAL ESTATE

GARAGES IN BACK BAY

We have 22 modern detached lots of land in Back Bay, near Commonwealth avenue, which we will sell for garages. Just sold two lots; owners intend building first-class private garages. Also have 22 fine lots on Commonwealth avenue for dwelling houses. Apply to FRANKLIN E. SMITH, Trustee, Cunningham Land Trust, 12 Devonshire st., Boston, Mass.

WINCHESTER

HOUSE TO EXCHANGE for Malden or Everett property has 12 rooms, bath, 4 open fireplaces, oak floors, combination heater and every improvement, 3000 feet of land, splendid location; price \$8000. C. E. JENNINGS, 1028 Old South bldg.

WILL EXCHANGE

A NICE brick 3-apartment house in Roxbury for farm or house in suburbs; has every improvement and rents for \$800 per year; price \$4000; the location is first-class. C. E. JENNINGS, 1028 Old South bldg.

FINANCIAL

GET AWAY from the daily "grind" of an inside job! Earn lucrative income with out interfering with present occupation; will you invest \$1000 to insure your financial success? others are making neat returns operating the latest vending machine wonder of the age; I don't want a dollar of your money unless you can really show me returns almost beyond belief. Address E. 2003 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y. City.

LAWYER (a Christian Scientist) desires to extend his clientele; will furnish best ref.; collecting, business law specialty; interview by appointment; consultation free. A. 28, Monitor Office.

FOR SALE—In Calgary, Alberta, a prosperous manufacturing enterprise; proprietor retiring; \$100,000 cash required. Write to R. H. HERRING, 24 St. W., Calgary, Alberta.

WANTED—Associate to join cotton stock company; specialty export and mail trade; excellent opportunity; A1 credentials. Address Export, P. O. Box 431, Savannah, Ga.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Toy French silk poodle, 3 months old, reasonable price. Write to Monitor, 510 Orchard Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

INSURANCE

A "BLANKET" policy, written by the London & Lancashire, covering against every contingency; also auto liability; standard policies insuring against every kind of risk as well as fire. JEWETT W. WATSON, 508 Rector bldg., Chicago, Ill.; tel. 457 Cent.

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO RENT in Chicago, Ill., 3 short blocks from Seventh Church, in residence for two families, 7-room modern second flat to family of adults; combination furnace and hot water heating; all light, large rooms; balcony; individual laundry, etc. 2349 Jackson Ave.

CHESTNUT HILL—7 rooms, bath, store-room; all outside rooms; beautiful view; particulars of P. O. Box 217, Boston.

FIVE-ROOM suite in two-family house, modern improvements, 253 Westville st., Dorchester; phone 1202-5.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHER

E. MABEL FLOOD
PUBLIC STENOGRAPHY; typewriting, multigraphing, 320 Broadway, room 822, NEW YORK CITY, Tel. 142 North.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

STANDARD TIME.
Sun rises..... 5:19 a.m.
High water..... 5:19 p.m.
Moon: Last quarter, March 11.

Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.

EAST BOUND.	
Sailings from New York.	
Philadelphia, for Southampton.....	March 13
California, for Glasgow, via London.....	March 13
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg.....	March 13
Celtic, for Liverpool and Q'town.....	March 13
Koenig Albert, for Mediterranean ports.....	March 13
Zeeland, for Antwerp.....	March 13
Oceanic, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.....	March 17
Mauretania, for Liverpool, via Queenstown.....	March 17
Finland, for Mediterranean ports.....	March 18
Boon, for Bremen.....	March 18
La Provence, for Havre.....	March 18
United States, for Copenhagen.....	March 18
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, for Hamburg.....	March 20
Nackar, for Mediterranean ports.....	March 20
Hamland, for Antwerp.....	March 20
St. Paul, for Southampton.....	March 20
Columbia, for Glasgow, via London.....	March 20
Virginia, for Mediterranean ports.....	March 20
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, for Bremen.....	March 20
Prinzess Alice, for Hamburg.....	March 20
Hamburg, for Mediterranean ports.....	March 23
Teutonic, for Southampton, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.....	March 24
Plymouth, for London.....	March 24
Campania, for L'pool, via Q'town.....	March 24
La Savole, for Havre.....	March 25
Scharnhorst, for Bremen.....	March 25
C. F. Tietgen, for Copenhagen.....	March 25
Sailings from Boston.	
Columbia, for London.....	March 12
Iberian, for Manchester.....	March 12
Devonian, for Liverpool.....	March 13
Berlin, for Manchester.....	March 13
Romanic, for Mediterranean ports.....	March 13
Laurentian, for Glasgow.....	March 18
Campania, for London.....	March 18
Sachsen, for Liverpool.....	March 20
Prinzess Irene, for Queenstown.....	March 20
Columbia, for London.....	March 20
Sailings from Philadelphia.	
Haverford, for Liverpool.....	March 13
Arcturion, for London.....	March 18
Marquette, for Antwerp.....	March 19
Sailings from Baltimore.	
Bosnia, for Hamburg.....	March 19
Sailings from Portland, Me.	
Dominion, for Liverpool.....	March 13

Financial, Commercial and Investment News of the World

STOCK TRADING
IS APATHETIC IN
WALL STREET

Price Movements Irregular
and Changes Small for
Most Leaders—Market Is
Without Feature.

TRADERS PUZZLED

Another dull market was witnessed today in Wall street. Prices were irregular, but considerable firmness was shown after the first few minutes of trading. The bear faction was not very successful in depressing prices, although a valiant effort was made in this direction by the circulation of a story that the Erie railroad would go into the hands of a receiver. The story is without foundation and had the effect of lowering the prices only of the Erie issues. Erie common recovered this morning from its low point of yesterday, opening 3 1/2 higher at 23 1/2 and advancing to 24 1/2.

The extreme dullness in the market is somewhat puzzling to operators who think that with the abundance of money and the low rates prevailing there should be a greater demand for securities. It is complained that about 90 per cent of the buying and selling is by the professional trader who is satisfied to scalp when the market refuses to yield a point or more profit. Prices have been very low before when money was plentiful, however, and until there has been a shaking out of some of the long stock in some of the leading issues the interests which usually control the market are not expected to put up prices to any great extent.

Amalgamated Copper has been holding up much better than had been predicted for it some time ago. The price of the copper metal was reduced again yesterday and the reduction had virtually no effect upon the market price of copper stocks. Amalgamated opened a quarter at 68 1/2 in New York and the first sale in Boston was at 68. During the early trading it made a good fractional advance. It is said that the large short interest in Amalgamated is responsible for the support it gets every time the market sags off.

United States Steel was in fair demand. It opened a quarter lower at 43 1/2 and rose to 44 1/2 during the first hour. There is said to be an extensive short interest also in this stock. National Lead was off 1/2 at the opening at 75 1/2. Advances of an eighth to a half were general throughout the list. Great Northern Ore was an exception, opening off a point from last night's closing price. Later it dropped a half point to 65 1/2.

North Butte was off a point at the opening of the Boston market at 68. Calumet & Arizona at 99 was a point lower at the opening and it reacted still further to 98 1/2. Parrot opened higher at 31 and rose to 31 1/2. Superior Copper was off a half at 42 1/2. Wolverine sold ex-dividend at 143. New Haven was unchanged at 159 in New York. The local market generally was quiet and irregular.

Toward noon Parrot on the Boston market sold up to 32. American Pneumatic advanced a point to 20. Some good buying orders sent several of the New York stocks to a higher level. Reading sold above 125 in the early afternoon. Louisville & Nashville rose from 128 1/2 to 130 1/2. Wisconsin Central, which had opened a quarter higher at 48 1/2, advanced to 49 1/2 on talk of a dividend declaration. Consolidated Gas advanced 1 1/2 to 129.

The directors of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company, at their meeting yesterday, authorized an additional issue of \$6,048,000 stock.

The directors of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company authorized a refunding first mortgage of \$60,000,000, of which \$36,000,000 is reserved to refund existing bonds and equipment obligations.

Paper manufacturers asked the ways and means commission for protective tariff on wood pulp.

Nine bills providing for changes in present banking laws were introduced in the New York state Legislature.

Pittsburg reports wage-cutting has been begun by some independent iron and steel interests. Cold rollers were reduced to 30 cents a hundred from 60 cents a hundred by Jones & Laughlin. The Cambria Steel Company is said to be rearranging reduced wage schedule.

It is understood that the Diamond Match Company's statement for 1908 will show net earnings available for dividends of about \$1,900,000.

The Sanford Mills, which have been idle for two years, have been sold to the Pittsburg Woolen Company.

The National City Bank, New York, has increased its shipment of gold eagles by Saturday's steamer direct for London from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

COPPER REDUCED.

NEW YORK—At the metal exchange today all grades of copper were reduced 1/4 cent in the asking figures, bringing Lake down to 12 1/2¢, electrolytic 12 1/2¢ and castings 12 1/2¢.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close
Amalgamated Copper	68 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Amer. Can. & Foundry	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Amer. Ice Securities	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Amer. Locomotive	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Amer. Sugar	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Amer. Smelt. & Refining	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Amer. Tobacco	143 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Ancon	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Atchafalpa	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Atchafalpa pref.	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Atlantic Coast Line	118 1/2	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	107 1/2	108 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio pref.	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Canadian Pacific	147 1/2	148 1/2	147 1/2	147 1/2
Central Leather pref.	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Central of New Jersey	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Chicago Great Western	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Colorado Fuel & Iron	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Colorado Southern	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Consolidated Gas	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Erie	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
General Electric	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Great Northern Ore	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Great Northern Ore pref.	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Illinois Central	141 1/2	142 1/2	141 1/2	141 1/2
Kansas City Southern	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Kansas & Texas	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Louisville & Nashville	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Mexican Central	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Missouri Pacific	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
National Lead	75 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
New York Central	129 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H. R.	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Norfolk & Western	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Northern Pacific	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Northwestern	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
People's Gas	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Pennsylvania	129 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Reading	129 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Republic Steel	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Rock Island	61 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Sloss-Sheffield & L.	114 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Southern Pacific	117 1/2	118 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Southern Railway	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
St. Paul	142 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Texas Pacific	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Union Pacific	174 1/2	175 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2
U. S. Rubber pref.	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
U. S. Steel	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
U. S. Steel pref.	110 1/2	111 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Wabash	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Western Union	63 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Westinghouse Electric	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Wisconsin Central	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2

BONDS.

Stock	Opening	High	Low	Close
Am. Tel. & Tel. conv.	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Atchafalpa	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Atchafalpa pref.	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Chicago Rock Island	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Chicago Rock Island pref.	78 1/2	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Denver & Rio Grande	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Interboro Met. Co. 4 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Japan 4 1/2	13 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
N. Y. City 4 1/2 new	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H. R. 3 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Texas Pacific	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Union Pacific	174 1/2	175 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2
United States Steel	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Wabash	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Wisconsin Central	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Stock	Opening	High	Low	Close
2s registered	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
2s registered	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Small bonds	100	101	100	100
4s registered	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
do coupon	119 1/2	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2
Panama	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Panama 1908	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Dist. Columbia	106 1/2	107 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Philippine	100	101	100	100

MARKET NEWS

It has become known that President Tuttle of the Boston & Maine Railroad is in favor of pensions for officers and employees of that system. During a hearing before the committee on railroads on the Wilson bill, to establish a Boston & Maine pension fund, E. J. Rich, assistant solicitor of the railroad, quoted President Tuttle as being in accord with the measure.

Official announcement has been made of the completion in the immediate future of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Gary Railroad at a cost of approximately \$10,000,000. The project has been financed by the St. Louis Union Trust Company.

Negotiations have been completed for the sale of the Toledo plant of the Pope Manufacturing Company for \$400,000, which sum, with the cash in the treasury and money derived from earnings, would enable the company to take up before maturity the \$533,000 notes outstanding. With the sale of the Toledo plant practically the last of the properties of the old company not needed by the new company will have been disposed of.

PITTSBURG—Officials of the Seaboard Air Line Railway are in this city in conference with local agents. First Vice-President Sevier stated last night that the low price received for cotton during the past season had affected the traffic of his road, both freight and passenger, and that 9-cent cotton left a very small margin for the farmer, after the fixed expenses were met. The outlook in the South, he said, is growing more promising each day.

PHILADELPHIA—Col. James P. McDonald, who recently was in Philadelphia, starts for Haiti again on Saturday next in company, it is expected, with one or more of his associates. Col. McDonald plans railroad construction in Haiti involving about \$12,000,000.

PROHIBITS TEXAS BETTING. AUSTIN, Tex.—Governor Campbell has signed the bill which prohibits betting at county or state fairs. This stops the betting now in progress will not be affected for some time.

GOOD GAINS IN
TRAFFIC MADE
BY RAILROADS

Receipts for the Month of
January for Most Roads
Were Very Much in Ex-
cess of Those a Year Ago.

A GOOD BAROMETER

For the fourth week in February gross earnings of 28 railroads aggregated \$6,331,540 against \$6,142,180 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$189,360, or 3.08 per cent. The month of February gross earnings of 32 railroads was \$32,217,834 against \$29,180,343 in the same period last year, an increase of \$3,037,491, or 10.41 per cent. The gross returns of 78 railroads for the month of January increased \$5,507,762 or 3.95 per cent. Net earnings for January increased \$7,953,025 or 24.98 per cent. Although from July 1 to Jan. 31 the gross earnings decreased \$7,215,218, or 6.19 per cent, the operating expenses were reduced to such an extent that the net earnings increased \$65,936,721, or 20.57 per cent.

Railroad earnings for the month of January showed good gains were made by most of the roads and reflect very accurately the general business expansion that is taking place. Gross earnings particularly are a good barometer of commerce. Many railroads have been enabled to cut down their expenses during the dull period to such an extent as to allow very substantial increases in their net receipts, whereas in a few instances there has been a slight falling off in the gross as compared with the corresponding month last year.

HARRAHAN DENIES
CENTRAL RUMOR

SAN FRANCISCO—The report that President J. T. Harahan of the Illinois Central railroad was in the West for the purpose of conferring with E. H. Harriman regarding his transfer to the directorship of all of the New York Central lines as president was emphatically set at rest by Mr. Harahan on his arrival here today.

"There is not a word of truth in the report that I am going to the New York Central," he said. "Neither will I meet Mr. Harriman here. I am simply swinging around the circle looking at the different coast railway offices."

DIVIDENDS

The Otis Elevator Company has declared the usual yearly dividend of 3 per cent on its common stock, payable in two equal semi-annual instalments, the first on April 15 to holders of record March 30, and the second on Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 30. The usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent also has been declared on its preferred stock, payable April 15 to holders of record March 30.

The Commercial Towboat Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 27.

Phelps Dodge & Company have declared an initial dividend of \$2.50 a share payable March 31.

The Colorado and Southern Railway Company has declared regular semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent on its first preferred and second preferred stocks, payable April 1 to stocks of record March 20.

The Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railway Company has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

The Utah Consolidated Mining Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable April 15 to stock of record March 30.

In accordance with provisions of lease of the West End Street Railway Company dated Dec. 9, 1897, a dividend of \$1.75 per share will be paid to holders of record of the common stock of the West End Street Railway Company on April 1.

HALIFAX—The Halifax Electric Tramway Company, Ltd., has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1.

MONTREAL—The West India Electric Company, Ltd., has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent.

The Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock and 3 per cent on the common stock.

The United Traction-Electric Company of New Jersey has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable April 1.

NEW YORK—The Overhill Dredging Company, Ltd., has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 12 1/2 cents a share, payable April 12 to holders of record April 2.

SPRINGFIELD, O.—The directors of the Springfield Light, Heat & Power Company have declared an initial dividend of 1 per cent on the capital stock, payable April 10.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable May 10.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

Stock	Open	High	Low	Close
Acadian	5 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Arizona Commercial	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Atlantic	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Butte Coalition	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Calumet & Arizona	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Calumet & Hecla	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Centennial	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Copper Range	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Daily-West	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Elm River	2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Franklin	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Greene-Cannons	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
La Salle	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Mass. Copper	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Mexico Com.	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Nevada	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
North Butte	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Old Dominion	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Parrot	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Santa Fe	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Shannon	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Superior Copper	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Tamarack	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Trinity	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Utah Consolidated	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Victoria	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Wolverine	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Wyandott	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2

RAILROADS.

Atchafalpa	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Boston and Albany*	234	234	224	234
Boston Elevated	12 1/2	12 1/2	1 1/2	12 1/2
Boston & Maine*	137	137	127	137
Boston and Northern pf.	126	126	128	126
Boston and Worcester	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Boston and Wore pf.	56	57	56	57
Pittsburg & R.R.	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
N Y N H & H	159	160	159	160
Old Colony	199 1/2	199 1/2	199 1/2	199 1/2
Union Pacific	175 1/4	175 1/4	175 1/4	175 1/4
West End com.	96 1/8	96 1/8	95 1/8	95 1/8

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.

THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All
the Family

EARNING A LIVING

A Contributor Tells How Success Is Found By Search.

The phrase, "I want work," expresses a common sense of human need, and the following personal experience may thus be encouragement to some young man or woman standing on the threshold of the business world. The writer says:

When I first became necessary for me to earn a living I was utterly at a loss. What could I do that would actually be worth money to somebody? The world of business looked to me like a huge car of the Juggernaut, rolling triumphantly on its way. Even a hopeful advertising agent could hardly fulfill his promise of "space in this car."

After days of conflict it came clear to me that in an orderly universe there can be no demand without its supply. If the duty to work were laid upon me that work must be waiting me somewhere and the path to it would be shown me. So I went alone to a strange city to seek my fortune. Pride had rebelled at the thought of "walking the streets asking for work," yet the actual experience proved even pleasant. The business people received me with unvarying kindness. In two weeks I had made 20 calls beside answering advertisements.

My only acquaintance in the city said that one was fortunate to find the simplest kind of work inside six months in the throng of educated people, college educated people, who were searching that city. I had hoped to find work to be

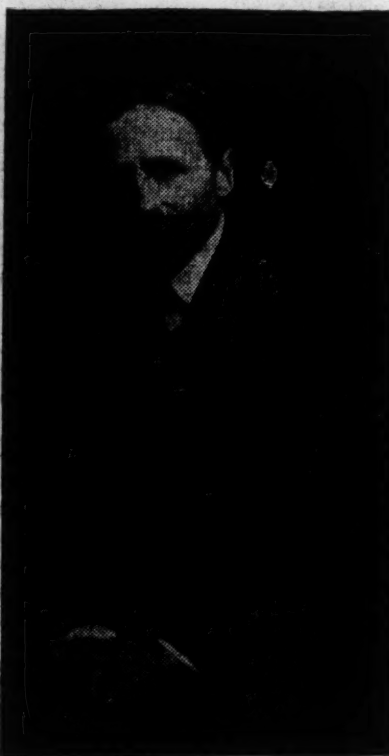
done at home in the intervals of study. My friend said this was utterly out of the question. One day another acquaintance explained just why it would be useless to call at a neighboring publishing house, yet a few moments later found me in the office of the friendly editor. He heard my account of myself, then turning to his desk handed me a bulky manuscript.

"Could you criticize and revise the English of this book?" he asked. I actually did not think I could, as it was upon a scientific subject, and then there was, or rather there was not, that "college education" I lacked. But trusting the leading I accepted the task.

I worked over that literary infant as if it had been my own child, not sparing the rod, and returned it hoping devoutly that I might never meet the author. Days passed. Had my work not proved worth

attention, let alone the wage? One day a visitor was announced, a fair-haired young man, shy almost to agony, who finally confessed himself the author of the book I had so scored for its "school-marm English." He confided to me that of all his critics I alone had really helped him to better his book. Could I give him my assistance through a long series? I replied that doubtless my other engagements would permit. The publishers fixed the price of my work at twice what I had thought to receive. The book was the most successful that has ever been published in its line, called by a famous college president "epoch making," and the shy young man's name is now known all over this country. His success made new editions and many revisions necessary, which gave me for years all the work I wanted, work that was done at my own convenience.

An Artist Who Succeeded Quickly



WILLIAM P. SILVA.

show no airs," and who won a valiant duel with a hummingbird. The noted French thrift appears in the pretty bakeress who has gold and prudently turns away from artist or soldier or lordly lover, who but woo her self, and chooses the baker man who promises to tend the oven faithfully. We see the shocked propriety of mamas when girls lend an ear to a lover's lament, and the dutiful delight of the girl whose papa has chosen a "little husband" for her in true French fashion. We see the love affairs of kings and the games of childhood. The love songs are the most truly poetic. An example is the following version of "Amaryllis," the words and music both by Louis XIII, from a new collection soon to be published by G. Schirmer:

The radiant sun doth deem
Naught can outshine his glorious beam,
That he with splendor fraught
The glorious spring hath wrought.
Amaryllis, I vow
The springtime is thou.

The birds are bright and gay,
Singing adown the merry May;
Fair roses crown the wall
Where lily rises tall.
Amaryllis I wis
Waked them all with her kiss.

With fresh and pearly dew
Dawn doth the thirsty flowers renew,
From green and mossy banks
They breathe their fragrant thanks.
Amaryllis, thine eyes
Are the dawn's dewy skies.

FRENCH FOLK SONGS

There are no folk songs that are a completer expression of the national life than the French folk songs. Folk songs were sung for and by the people of high or low degree in those young days when music was not a thing to be painfully labored for in lessons, but was a normal expression for everybody, just as language is. Song was a kind of glorified speech, and especially in the French folk songs the words are the thing. They are an epitome of daily experience. They show what the people did, their work and their play and what they thought and felt about it all. The patriotic songs are not the literary output of a laureate far from the noise of guns; the rhymes are often beaten out at white heat on the very field of battle. Some of these songs discuss the political situation, telling what the everyday folk hope from victory. Pierre and Margot—and always the woman's point of view is made plain—talk things over and give a frank opinion of the leaders. Sometimes the love of country is expressed in songs and music as sentimental as ever was a sonnet to a lady's eyebrow; again it comes out in the grim gaiety of the Ronde de Grand Champ, when the soldiers danced and sang on the eve of battle. They sing of the washerwoman or of Cadet Rousseau, who had three great coats which he wore "one at a time, to

Women's Day at the University of California

Boat races, athletic games and general control of all undergraduate student affairs by the women of the University of California mark "Women's Day" at that institution. Once a year the women of the university take the college affairs into their own hands, and all activities, which throughout the year are governed by boards of control composed of men and women alike, are on that one day thrown open to women only. The women's day opened this year with interclass four-oared boat races on Lake Merritt, in which five crews competed. Tennis matches were held on the college courts, and basketball games were played between the classes and the San Jose normal school.

The California Monthly Occident, the college magazine, made its appearance on the campus on women's day in bright colors, all the art work, cover design, editorial and reportorial work having been performed by the coeducational branch of the student body.

The Daily Californian, the college paper, was noticeable because of its large number of advertisements, which were secured entirely by women, and by its sharp and terse editorials from the feminine editor-in-chief.

The day was brought to a close when the women tendered the men of the university a dance in the form of a colonial costume ball. This day, as set aside for the women, is an old custom peculiar to this coeducational institution. Numerous aids and loan funds have been established and needy students assisted through college by means of money raised on women's day by the "coeds" of the University of California.

Pay or Cure?

"That's a curious mule you're driving," remarked the man who was whittling a pine stick.
"Yassar," answered Erastus Pinkley.
"He's kind of curus."
"What will you take for him?"
"What'll I take for him? Say, boss, is you referin' to dat mule as a piece of property or an affliction?"—Popular Electricity.

"The history of the world," says Hegel, "is none other than the progress of the consciousness of freedom."

Then let us one and all be contented with our lot,
For June is here this mornin' and the sun is shinin' hot,
O, let us fill our hearts up with the glory of the day,
And banish every doubt and care and sorrow far away.
Whatever be our station, with Providence for guide,
Sich fine circumstances ort to make us satisfied.
For the world is full of roses and the roses full of dew,
And the dew is full of heavenly love that drips from me and you.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

The Ring and the Book

The Carnegie Institution at Washington last year brought out a photo-reproduction of "The Book," which bases Browning's poem "The Ring and the Book," the original of which Browning possessed. It is a substantial quarto, very well printed on thick paper, containing first an exact reproduction of Browning's purchase, now lying in Balliol College Library, Oxford, both printed and written articles, arguments and appendices as described by the poet; second, an English translation of the entire "Book"; third, a translation of a contemporary manuscript sent to Browning by a friend before the publication of "The Ring and the Book," and used by him in the composition; fourth, a translation of a pamphlet describing the trial of Pompilia, never seen by Browning, apparently composed in the first part of the 18th century, and bound up with other pamphlets reporting similar trials in a volume in the Royal Casanatense Library, Rome; fifth, an essay on Browning's poem, and last, the notes and index.

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DIVINE SERVICE

The true idea of service is one of the noblest inspirations to all great work. "There never was a bad man," declared Edmund Burke, in his speech in the impeachment of Warren Hastings, "that had ability for good service." In the story of Christendom the idea of service is of this nature. The service of Jehovah has been set forth in the Messianic prophecies, and it was set forth again by Paul, in that famous passage, in his letter to the church in Rome, "I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." It was as servants of Christ that the primitive Christian missionaries went forth on their desperate journeys through the heathen world; and centuries later, when material violence was filling Christendom, it was the sword of the knight, the king's servant, which was enlisted, under the institutions of chivalry, to curb the brutality of the times, with the promise,

"To speak no evil, nor listen to it.
To ride abroad redressing human wrongs."
"It is said," writes Mrs. Eddy, on page 40 of Science and Health, "that the phrase divine service has come so generally to mean public worship instead of daily deeds."

The medieval knight spent the night before his reception in watching his armor, before the altar. In the morning he bathed as the symbol of his oath of purity, a reminiscence of which still survives in the English order of the Knights of the Bath. In that ceremony was expressed the same idea of service

A Woman Is Prize Essayist

A former Chicago woman, Mrs. Edward Sherwood Meade, now of Philadelphia, was lately awarded a prize for an article on the agricultural resources of the United States. The prize is one of several offered by a Chicago firm to stimulate investigation along commercial and economic lines. Mrs. Meade is the first woman to win one of them.

contained in Paul's words "present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God," words which were themselves an echo of that meeting, by night, in Jerusalem, when Nicodemus heard Christ Jesus declare, "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit. Marvel not that I said unto thee, Ye must be born again." The model of Christian service was shown to the world in the ministry of Christ Jesus. It was truly, as Mrs. Eddy says, a service of daily deeds. And if any man really believes that Jesus was the way, and really believes heaven can only be attained by walking in that way, he will be found struggling, no matter how unsuccessfully, to walk in that way; it is the only intelligent thing for him to do.

Purity then was the mainstay of service in the Christian ideal of Paul. Purity again was the mainstay of service in the medieval ideal of chivalry. Purity, Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 241 of Science and Health, is "the corner stone of all spiritual building." Between, however, the Pauline idea of purity and the knightly idea of purity there is the gulf which separates the baptism of water from the baptism of fire. The task of Christian Science has been to lead human thought back to the Pauline ideal by showing it all that is comprehended in the declaration of Jesus, "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is borne of the Spirit is spirit."

What separated the knightly view of purity from the Pauline was the belief in the power and reality of evil. The knight-errant saw evil everywhere in its most concrete form, and went out with his flaming crest and painted shield like some Gahabad or Percival to hurl it to destruction with his lance.

The Pauline soldier stood, having on the helmet of salvation, and armed with the great shield of faith and the sword of the spirit, conscious that his battle was not with flesh and blood, but against principalities and powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world. If he had believed in the power and reality of these he would certainly never have overcome. He could not thunder down on them, on his great war horse, and hurl them into the mire. He had to catch the fiery darts of sin, disease, and death on his shield, and hew down the lie with the sword of the spirit. It was so Paul fought and conquered many times. On the day when he was stoned at Lystra, on the day when he raised Eutychus from the dead at Troas, in the days when he was bearing witness for Truth in Rome. And it was this which enabled him to write to Timothy of his service, "I have fought a good fight, I

AS TO ACCENTS

Automobile, Anemone and Arbutus.

There is a gay bit of rhyme that rings the changes on the possible pronunciations and designation of the automobile, which closes something like this:

It sounds so grand and noble
When Sis says automobile.

A letter to the Bookman questions these pronunciations and is answered in an authoritative way that seems worth quoting. Some one has said that it really does not matter how one chooses to spell or pronounce English if one has a good reason for the choice. The Bookman has good reasons. So, especially when it is wireless, to ignore the "leg" in "telegraphy" would be euphonious and reasonable, too, and the application of this throwing-back-the-accent in many other cases would simplify as well as beautify our pronunciation. For the

former does not always include the latter.

It may be remarked here that to throw back the accent really means to put it farther front. It is called a recession because the accent in Latin was so often on the penult, or syllable before the last, that this was the standard of stress, and accent falling sooner was named with relation to this next-to-the-last syllable (as, for example, ante-penult) rather than with regard to the first syllable.

The correspondent refers to the magazine's "Inferno," or limbo list, as including the pronunciation "auto-mo-bile," and says: "The Century Dictionary gives this as the correct pronunciation, i. e., the accent on the 'mo.' Why do you put the word as thus accented into

your Inferno, and what do you call the correct pronunciation? To accent the last syllable seems irrational to me in view of the genesis of the word."

In reply the Bookman says: "Our correspondent misunderstood us. The proper pronunciation of the word 'automobile' has a strong accent on the first syllable, and no accent on any other syllable. This pronunciation is practically universal among cultivated people. The tendency of the English language is toward a recessive accent irrespective of the original quantity of the Greek or Latin word which is incorporated in our language. As to the genesis of 'automobile,' we should like to ask our correspondent how she pronounces the word 'anemone.' If she regards its genesis, she ought to accent the penult, and not the antepenult."

The magazine might also have referred to "arbutus" as another word where stress on the first syllable is preferred by the tasteful. No doubt the common mispronunciation is a reminder of the word beauty. Indeed popular usages have often a logical reason as well as those that get filed away in the dictionaries. "Indissoluble," with the accent on "dis" is not logical but it may be said that in general the "throwing back" of the accent brings a more fluent or sing-song lilt in speech.

Literature in the 1850's

The Spinster Reviews the In-fancy of American Letters.

A study of the advertising pages of "The Lady's Manual of Fancy Work," dated 1858, is not without rewards. Dick & Fitzgerald, 18 Ann street, New York, are the publishers of compendious, indispensable knowledge and exhaustive means to joy. Their "Harp of a Thousand Strings" is "peculiarly prepared to produce prolific peals of laughter." It contains "more than a million laughs." Another is an "endless repast of Fun, the Bill of fare as follows, etc. Mrs. Partridge's Carpet Bag of Fun is "warranted to contain side-splitting jokes, cheek-extending poetry and heart-rending puns." Weakly persons are cautioned against buying the book, "as it is only intended for those hearty and robust people who can laugh long and loud and grow fat, being a perfect encyclopedia of Wit." Nowadays being an encyclopedia of wit is rather a thinning than a fattening process; at any rate the professional joker's product often connotes thinness somewhere.

"The Perfect Gentleman" is next advertised, for "those who desire to become brilliant or conspicuous in general society." The ideal inconspicuousity of gentleness was held an outworn notion perhaps. The book also contains "an American code of politeness for all occasions." "The Art of Dancing Without a

Master" is perhaps another outcropping of American independence. This book contains as well "a valuable melange of music."

The most useful book of all should be the one which promises "some thousands of reasons for things which though generally known are imperfectly understood." A multiplicity of reasons for a few things would be a boon. For example some of us would like even 52 reasons for being late at church, but the book offers this richness of wisdom, at any rate this plenitude of whys, in 1325 instances.

The next book, "Inquire Within," will "give you correct information on every possible subject you ever heard or thought of." It tells you "how to cook a dinner or cut an acquaintance; how to dine abroad [via wireless one would suppose today], how to make money, how to get married, or how to make vases by the new art of Potichomanie or Wax Work." Each of these books is exalted for its value as an ornament to the parlor center table. The "Corner Cupboard" tells the homely how to get handsome, and a book called out by the "recently awakened interest in regard to South Africa" is sandwiched between the "Ladies' Own Pattern Book," and a "Guide to Crochet," while the list ends with the "Adventures of Peter Parley."

President Taft's Opinion of Politics and Journalism

Just before his inauguration President Taft spoke as follows of journalistic work:

In many aspects, writing is a profession; in others, when it is reduced merely to the purveying and sale of news, it is a business. When conducted on the highest plane, it exerts as much influence for good as the ministry, and has a wider range, and, indeed, has probably robbed that profession of part of its usefulness, because it has become a substitute for it with many persons and in many families.

Its power of public instruction is very great, but when it panders to the taste for sensationalism and becomes entirely irresponsible in respect to its influence for good, and its statement of the truth, its pernicious tendency is obviated only by the power of the people to protect themselves against it by a safe discrimination and a clear understanding of its recklessness and baser motive.

The closer relation between journalism and politics and the carrying on of a government no one can ignore. The people demand to know what their servants in the Legislature, in the executive, and on the bench are doing, and the chief, if not the only, method by which they are so made aware is through the press. The unjust color sometimes given through editors and correspondents has an injurious effect, but, fortunately in the number of newspapers and in the variety of motives that affect those who furnish the news, such injustice is generally remedied. The great body of the people who have discriminating common sense are enabled to reach with considerable accuracy the truthful verdict and judgment in respect to political affairs.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

ARITHMETIC PUZZLE.

A teacher wishing to buy 40 grammars for a school, went into a book-store and asked for them. The dealer said: "I have not that number, but if I had half as many more as I now have, and two grammars and a half, I'd have forty." How many had he?

ANSWERS TO TREE RIDDLES.

1, Plane. 2, Yew. 3, Elder. 4, Palm. 5, Locust. 6, Fir. 7, Box. 8, Date. 9, Pear. 10, Beech. 11, Rubber. 12, Plum. 13, Peach.

In Disguise

For verse I swear I do not care; I am a plain, blunt man, and so all verse, however terse, I dodge whenever I can. But now and then like other men I am befuddled by those who take a rhyme from time to time and dress it up like prose.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Truth is as impossible to be soiled by any outward touch as the sunbeam.—Milton.

The cause of the present condition of the Christian nations is the absence of a supreme conception, common to them all, of the meaning of life, of faith, and of the guidance for conduct resulting from faith. The means of escape from this state—not a fantastical or artificial, but the most natural means—lies in the adoption by the inhabitants of the Christian world of what was the highest understanding of life revealed to them 19 centuries ago, suitable to the present age of mankind, and of the guidance for conduct flowing from that understanding, namely, the Christian teaching in its real meaning.—Tolstoi.

Science and Health

With Key
to the
Scriptures

The text book
of Christian
Science

Mary Baker
Eddy

A complete
list of Mrs.
Eddy's Works
on Christian
Science with
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